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REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 21 December 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In response to the requirement contained in paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the fourth report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on crimes committed in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).*

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 149, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* Circulated in the language of submission only.

ANNEX

FOURTH REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA ON CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

I

This is the fourth report of the Federal Government (the first was made in 1992, the second in 1993 and the third in April 1994), and the second prepared by the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law. It contains relevant facts concerning grave violations of international war and humanitarian law in the territories of the former Yugoslav republics, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. It maintains continuity in informing the domestic and foreign public as well as the United Nations organization of crimes committed against humanity and international law.

The Report covers the period from 1991 to 1994. The Committee gathered and processed the data presented in the Report through the direct efforts of members of the Committee and independent researchers. Much of the material was collected in cooperation with the judicial and other bodies of the FRY as well as in cooperation with the local authorities of the Republic of Srpska and the Republic of Serbian Krajina and various non-governmental organizations. Numerous teams of the Committee and recruited experts (expert assessors, eminent jurists, experts on forensic medicine) collected data directly on the spot and data was also obtained by hearing witnesses either on the spot or in the Committee's premises. Important material proof of the crimes committed was obtained and relevant medical documentation compiled. In collecting and processing evidence, special attention was paid for them to comply in form and content with legal regulations so that they might be used as such in legal proceedings. Care was also taken to ensure, since war crimes do not fall under the statute of limitations, that the evidence is usable in criminal proceedings irrespective of when they might take place. To that end only the basic data concerning individual cases have been presented and not evidence itself on the committed crimes. Instead, the number of the Committee's files under which they are registered and kept has been indicated. With a view to protecting their mental and physical integrity and dignity as well as preventing possible abuses, the Report does not state the names and places of residence of individual witnesses. More particulars on individual cases are given in the Annex to this Report by way of illustration.

The Report contains 156 cases of grave violations of international war and humanitarian law which is only a minor part of all the collected materials and data the processing of which is under way.

As a continuous and long-term task is in question, new facts on grave violations of international war and humanitarian law will be presented in later reports, after processing.

II

On the basis of the criteria adopted in the previous reports the crimes committed have been classified, as in the previous three reports, in the following categories:

I. Willful killing of civilians (from No. 177 to 184).

II. Willful killing of detainees and prisoners of war (from No. 056 to 067)

III. Inhuman treatment of civilians (from No. 046 to 057)

IV. Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war (from No. 063 to 128)

V. Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons (from 034 to 045).

VI. Hostage taking and detention camps (from No. 029 to 038).

VII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property (from No. 035 to 037)

VIII. Devastation of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments (from No. 027 to 029).

IX. Ethnic cleansing (from No. 072 to 101).

Within the framework of these groups, we sought to systematize the crimes committed according to the scene of the crime but could not apply that criterion consistently since some crimes were committed in a number of places and even in the territories of the former B&H and Croatia (examples given in the Annex).

The Report has two annexes.

Annex 1 contains a list of camps for Serbs in what is referred to as Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. That is only an incomplete list which enumerates camps mentioned in this and previous reports submitted to the United Nations.

Annex 2 briefly lists information on foreign mercenaries, participants in the war in the territory of the former SFRY, members of Croatian and Moslem armed formations.

I. Willful killing of civilians

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

I - 177

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Citluk near Gospic, September 11, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the operation the "Medak Pocket", Jurkovic, Stilinovic, Grboric, Krmpotic and Lovric opened fire from the house of the Kajinovic family near the Citluk cemetery and killed three old women, while they stripped the fourth person who had his hands up as a sign of surrender, from the same group that appeared from the forest on Debela Glava. Then they beat him with rifle butts and fists, tied him with a wire, and finally Jurkovic killed him from an automatic gun.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivica Jurkovic, Captain of the Croatian Army, born in 1969 in Perusic
2. Toni Stilinovic, Lieutenant of the Croatian Army, born in 1971, in Gospic
3. Jandro Grgoric, Sergeant of the Croatian Army, born in 1967 in Kosinj
4. Josip Krmpotic, First Lieutenant, Commander of the Reconnaissance-Sabotage Unit in the Ninth Guard Motorized Brigade of the Croatian Army, born in 1960 in Gospic
5. Jaro Lovric, born in 1969 in Travnik

EVIDENCE: Evidence from the documents of the District Court in Knin, filed with the Committee under No. 328/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

I-178

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: Livno, April 13-14, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Vladimir Mitranic, of father Rade, born in 1938 in Livno, was a distinguished Serb. He used to be a district attorney, and for the last 20 years he worked as an attorney-at-law. He was among the first Serbs who were killed in Livno. He was killed in his flat, Brace Latinica St. He was shot in the left temple. His friend Katica Pasalic was killed on that occasion. She was shot twice in the back and four times in the chest.

The perpetrators took the valuables from the flat, as well as Mitranic's car "Opel-Ida" and Katica Pasalic's "Mercedes".

Since those days Livno was completely blocked and movement was restricted, this could only have been done by HOS members.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ante Gotovina, HVO Commander-in-Chief in Livno.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of witnesses - the closest relatives of the deceased Mitranic, filed with the Committee under No. 205/7-94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

I-179

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: Citluk near Gospic, 9-13 September, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In a house near the Roglici-Citluk road Stilinovic killed an old women of about 70-80 years of age, hitting her with a rifle butt in the forehead, after which Vrgincek set her house on fire with her body inside.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Toni Stilinovic, Lieutenant of the Croatian Army, born in 1971 in Gospic
2. Mladen Vrgincek, Sergeant of the Reconnaissance-Sabotage Group of the Ninth Guard Motorized Unit of the Croatian Army.

EVIDENCE: Documents of the District Court in Knin filed with the Committee under No.328/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

I-180

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: Bacci and Brda - villages in the Commune of Gorazde, mid-May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of Moslem armed formations found Ilija Vlaski in his house and slaughtered him, while in the village they killed Budo Puljar in front of his house and threw both bodies in a nearby spring.

In the village of Brda they also killed from firearms Pero Pantovic and Milos Drekalo in front of their houses.

At the same time they burned all the Serbian houses in Bacci and Brdo.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Salko Rogo, of father Mujo and mother Hadziva, transporter from Bacci, the Gorazde Commune, born in 1952
2. Alija Rogo, of father Mujo and mother Hadziva, labourer from Gorazde with residence in Bacci, the Gorazde Commune, born in 1956 in Gorazde
3. Rasim Rogo, of father Mujo and mother Hadziva, from Bacci, the Gorazde Commune, born in 1961 in Gorazde
4. Sefket Rogo, of father Suljo, from Bacci, the Gorazde Commune
5. Murat Rogo, of father Suljo, from Bacci, the Gorazde Commune
6. Halem Rogo, of father Murat, driver from Bacci, the Gorazde Commune.
7. Enes Rogo, of father Murat, born in 1971, from Bacci, the Commune of Gorazde.

EVIDENCE: Documents of the district attorney in Visegrad, Kt.10794, filed with the Committee under No. 370/94-3.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

I-181

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: Vrdolje and Blace - villages near Konjic, May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On May 21, 1992, Moslems and Croats surrounded the Serb houses in the village of Vrdolje near Konjic. They were all in camouflage uniforms. They entered the houses, threatening with arms, breaking things all around the place. They deported the majority of inhabitants to the camp of Celebic. After that they burned the village of Blace. During those attacks, Zarko Ninkovic and his wife Zorka from the village of Vrdolje were killed.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Osman Novalic, of father Dzafo, from Vrdolje, about 40 years of age, Commander of the Territorial Defense of Vrdolje
2. Mitko Pirkic, from Konjic, about 35 years of age
3. Petar Blazevic, called "Srbija"

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness M.N. before an investigative judge of the Basic Court in Nevesinje, Kri.19/94, filed with the Committee under No. 221/94-1.

NOTE: Supplement to I-076

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

I-182

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: Veliki Guber - a village near Livno, April 27, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On the night of April 27, members of the Croatian Army came to the village, and took away Rade, Veso and Manojlo, whose bodies were found in the village of Gastinje, near Livno after eight days.

The Croatian police offered an explanation according to which they started to run and were killed.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ante Gotovina, HVO Commander in Livno

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness D.R. before an investigative judge of the Basic Court in Prijedor, of July 1, 1994, Kri.96/94, filed with the Committee under No. 205/94-23.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

I-183

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: Sarajevo, June 5, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On the night between June 4-5, 1992, unknown persons opened fire at the windows of the flat of the Boskovic family, at 18 Vojislava Kescmanovica-Djede St., Sarajevo. The next night the Moslem police entered the same flat and searched it, allegedly seeking arms. The same afternoon, they came again and searched the flat, after which they took away professor Radivoje Boskovic, born on February 15, 1953 in Sjenica.

His wife visited police stations and prisons in Sarajevo inquiring about his whereabouts. In the police station in Kosevo Brdo, after she had described what her husband looked like, she was taken to the open pool Bembas beside which she saw the body of her killed husband with a plastic bag tied over his head. Then they threatened her not to tell anyone what had happened to her husband, who was, she later learned, buried at the cemetery at Kosevo in a mass-grave.

When the witness J.B. returned home, two men in camouflage uniforms who were waiting for her put a plastic bag over her head and took her to the basement, where they maltreated and threatened her because, allegedly, she had given signals to the Chetniks. They told her that she should move to Serbia and that she had no business in Bosnia. After the long maltreatment, they threatened her not to tell anyone about the disappearance of her husband and not to leave her flat; they confiscated her bag with all her documents and money in it.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mirza Dadzik
2. "Jasmin"
3. Kenan, members of the Moslem police who took away Radivoje Boskovic from his flat and who are believed to have killed him.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the wife of the deceased Radivoje Boskovic, J.B., before an investigative judge of the District Court in Kragujevac, of July 12, 1994, filed with the Committee under No. 294/94.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

I-184

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: Citluk near Gospic, September 10,1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After Citluk had been taken, in a house near the cemetery, where a couple with two minor children, of 8 and 10 years of age respectively, was accommodated, Tilder with a group of soldiers (Petti, Kuslan, Stilinovic, Dmitrovic, and Sadiku), members of the Croatian Army, barged into the house and then all six of them raped the woman in the presence of her husband and children, after which Petti killed the entire family from an automatic gun.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Johannes Tilder, Lieutenant, Deputy Commander of the Reconnaissance-Sabotage Group of the Ninth Guard Motorized Brigade, born in Enkhuizen, the Netherlands
2. Misko Petti, Lieutenant of the Croatian Army, about 32 years old, born in Senj
3. Marijan Kuslan, Sergeant of the Headquarters of the Croatian Army, born in 1974 in Perusic
4. Toni Stilinovic, Lieutenant of the Croatian Army, born in 1971 in Gospic
5. Boris Dmitrovic, born in 1969 in Rijeka
6. Safet Sadiku

EVIDENCE: A document of the District Court in Knin, filed with the Committee under No. 328/94.

II. Willful killing of detainees and prisoners of war

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

II-O56

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of prisoners - prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Gornja Kamenica, a village near Zvornik, 24 August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: At about 6 a.m. on August 24, 1992, armed Moslem formations attacked the village of Gornja Kamenica. Most of the inhabitants managed to leave the village, but the following persons stayed behind:

1. Ljubomir Tomic
2. Dragomir Tomic, and
3. Milomir Kukolj, of father Veljko, all from Gornja Kamenica.

After the arrest, members of the Moslem armed formations tortured and then killed the three mentioned persons.

After the liberation of Gornja Kamenica on October 20, 1992, their bodies were found near a stable which belonged to Boza Tomic. Their bones were broken, including their skulls, which proves that they were killed.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Esad Mehmedovic, former policeman from the village of Besici, the Milici Commune
2. Meho Suljagic, from Kamenica, the Zvornik Commune
3. Saban Redzic, former inspector of the Commune of Zvornik
4. Edo Haskic from Gornja Kamenica
5. Esad Haskic, from Gornja Kamenica
6. Ahmed Grebic, former policeman from Zvornik
7. Hazir Begic, former policeman from Zvornik
8. Esad Salkic
9. Muhamed Selimovic
10. Meho Suljic

EVIDENCE: A document of the Basic Court in Zvornik, No. Kri. 71/93, filed with the Committee under No. 266/1-94 and document 378/94-19-23 including testimonies of B.V.,T.M., K.V., T.M. and K.T.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

II-057

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of prisoners - prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Celebici near Konjic, Igman, May - June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Zdravko Gligorevic, a lawyer from Sarajevo, born in 1951 in Bradina of father Jelenko, was in Bradina visiting his father when this town was attacked on May 25. He was arrested and taken to a camp for Serbs in Celebici with other arrested Serbs. They accused him of being a well-known Chetnik because he had a beard and tortured him.

At the end of May, members of special units from Sarajevo came to the camp and took away him and another man of about 50, who was visiting the Gligorevic family.

Their families never managed to trace them. It is believed that they were killed oh Igman.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zdravko Mucic, head of the camp at Celebic and other members of the Moslem-Croatian army.

EVIDENCE: Testimony of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 380/94.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

II-O58

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of prisoners - prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Sijekovac, the Commune of Bosanski Brod, March 26, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Moslem-Croatian formations arrested a group of Serbs in the yard of Jovan Zecevic and then killed the following persons:

1. Milan Zecevic - shot dead
2. Vaso Zecevic, shot dead
3. Luka Milosevic
4. Mirko (of father Vido) Radanovic, slaughtered and then shot in the head
5. Petar Zecevic
6-7. Dragan and Zeljko Milosevic (of father Luka)
8. Sveta Trifunovic
9. Jovan Zecevic

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zemir Kovacevic, of father Asib, from Sijekovac
2. Nijaz Causevic, of father Munib from Sijekovac
3. The younger brother of Zemir Kovacevic
4. Fulan
5. Serac, from Korac, a Croat

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness M.R., the mother of the killed Mirko who eyewitnessed the killings. The Minutes are filed with the Committee under No. 283/94.

NOTE: Supplement to file I-026 and 027.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

II-O59

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of prisoners - prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Kopaci, a settlement in the Gorazde Commune, end of August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Moslem armed formations arrested 8 Serb soldiers at the Vrh Relay, and then they took them to a camp at Kopaci, located in a silo, where they were tortured, as a result of which the following persons died:

1. Ratko Kalcar - hanged himself, while others:
2. Bosko Lasica,
3. Djoka Lasica,
4. Njegos Ceho,
5. Koja Vukovic,
6. Buda Todorovic,
7. Brana Todorovic,
8. Tijo Radovic, were taken out of the silo and shot dead; their bodies were thrown in a junk yard near the railroad.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Midehat Drljevic, of father Izet and mother Esma, born on 19 February 1951 in Gorazde, with residence in Gorazde, 19 Milivoja Vujovica St.
2. Muhidin Masic, policeman from Kopaci, the Gorazde Commune, employed in the police in Gorazde
3. Enver Drljevic, from Gorazde
4. Juca Drljevic, teacher from Kopaci
5. Hamed Prses, from Gorazde

EVIDENCE: Evidence from the documents of the Basic District Attorney's Office in Visegrad, Kt. 11/94, filed with the Committee under No. 370/94-4.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

II-O60

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of prisoners - prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Gorazde, May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Racic, a member of the Moslem armed formations, searched the flat of Dusan Nikolic and Brana Nikolic from Gorazde at the beginning of May 1992, after which he took them to the prison in Vitkovici, a settlement near Gorazde, where he slaughtered them and threw their bodies into the Drina river.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Memsudin Racic, called "Memsa", owner of an entertainment club in Gorazde, son of Ibrahim and Hasna, graduate of the Faculty of Economy.

EVIDENCE: Documents of the Basic District Attorney's Office in Visegrad, Kt. 8/94, filed with the Committee under No. 370/94-1.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

II-O61

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of prisoners - prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Osijek, 17 September 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness M.P. worked as a driver in Bela kasarna (White Barracks) in Osijek when on 17 September all the JNA soldiers from the barracks surrendered, after which they were taken to the police department in Osijek, where they especially beat Jovo Banjac. Finally, he almost fainted, and then they forced all the prisoners to pass between ranks of ZNG members, who beat them with rifle butts, sticks, and kicked them, so that they barely managed to get on the truck. Then they shot Jovo Banjac. He was still alive when they threw him into the truck, and the witness M.P. felt a bleeding wound on his chest. He died after an hour.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Branimir Glavas, at present the parish priest in Osijek
2. Nikola Jaman
3. An unknown tall, blond Croat, born in a village between Nasice and Osijek, who especially beat Banjac.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness M.P. before an investigative judge of the Second Communal Court in Belgrade, Kri. 16/94, filed with the Committee under 73/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

II-O62

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of prisoners - prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Livno, a camp in the school "Ivan Goran Kovacic", 15 September 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Up to 300 Serbs were placed in that camp. On the night of 15 september, around 3 a.m., 13 people were taken out, among whom was Milan Bajalo, and were thrown into a pit on the hill of Koricani.

They did all that because Zijad Hodzic, a guard in the camp, lost a leg in the shelling tha day.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Muhamed Ibrahimovic, former JNA officer, head of the camp.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness V.I. of 2 July 1994 before an investigative judge of the Basic Court in Prijedor, Kri. 96/94, filed with the Committee under number 205/94-4.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

П-063

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of prisoners - prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Dretelj, camp, 2-3 August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Boza Balaban, an instructor of the air club from Mostar, was first beaten, as confirmed by his wife, who witnessed his death. After that, they made him pass through the narrow bars of the window of a storage shed, and while he was trying to get through in vain, they beat him incessantly. Then they put handcuffs on his hands and hanged him. They plucked out his eyes, cut off both ears, the nose and the tongue, and crippled like that beat him with shovels and spades all over his body. Then they cut his body, decapitated him and threw his head out, while what remained of his body hanged on the window until 5 a.m.

Edin Buljubasic threatened his wife, who had to watch all that, saying that the same was going to happen to her. She learned from other prisoners that they spilt petrol on the body of the deceased Bozo Balaban, burnt it, and buried the remains.

On 7 August Marina Ljubicic told the witness S.B. that they would bring her husband's head and play football with it.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Blaz Kraljevic, commander of the camp
2. Edin Buljubasic, born in Stolac
3. Marina Ljubicic, etc.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness S.B. before an investigative judge of the Higher Instance Court in Podgorica of 5 June 1994, filed with the Committee under No. 9/94.

NOTE: Supplement to П-038.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

II-O64

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of prisoners - prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Karlobag, 1 September 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness N.T. saw Dane Korica from Gospic falling as a result of torturing and beating by the police. Korica was first severely tortured and beaten in Smiljan, and then in Karlobag, where they stopped on their way to Rijeka and where a civilian, unprevented by the guards, hit him in the temple, after which he fell and hit his head against the sidewalk. On the way from Karlobag to Rijeka he died in the vehicle on the knees of the witness N.T. It is not known what happened with his body, which remained in Rijeka.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivica Markovic, head of the prison in Gospic
2. Ante Super, born in Novi, deputy head of the prison in Gospic, etc.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness N.T. of 7 July 1994, filed with the Committee under No. 283/94-10, and S.J. under No. 340/94-1.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

II-O65

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of prisoners - prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Celebici near Konjic, camp, 27 May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After surrendering together with other inhabitants of the village of Bradine to Moslem-Croat units, Miroslav Vujicic was taken to the Celebic camp, where they made him stand in the sun for 6 hours, together with other prisoners. During that time, guards went from one prisoner to another, beat them with metal pipes all over their bodies, and ordered some of them to lie on the ground and then beat them.

Vujicic widespread to the witness R.V. that he could not endure more beating and that he had to try to escape, although it was obvious that it was not possible to get away since the secured camp was well secured. They ordered him to take off his shoes and lie on the ground, and two guards started beating him with iron bars; after ten hits Miroslav Vujicic, of father Jovo, born in 1962 in Zuginci, jumped up and started running towards the middle of the prison yard.

The witness J.G. states that Vujicic said on that occasion: "You won't kill me the way you want, I am going to die the way I want". They opened fire at him, and when he fell a guard approached him and fired another three bullets in the back of his head, cursing his Chetnik mother, and threatening the other prisoners saying that the same would happen to them too.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zdravko Mucic, called "Pavao", commander of the Celebic camp
2. Hazim Delic, deputy commander of the camp
3. "Cubela", guard

EVIDENCE: Testimony of the witnesses R.V. and J.G. filed with the Committee under No. 236/94 and 100/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

II-O66

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of prisoners - prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Ljubuski, a prison, the middle of 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the Moslem feast Bairam prisoners were especially mercilessly beaten. At that time a number of prisoners from Bugojno were brought to the camp and accommodated in cell No.5. From that cell they transferred Drago Zelen to cell No.8. He had big burns on his behind, because they had made him sit on a hot stove. It was before they brought him to Ljubusko. Commander Susac asked him why his pants were that way and if he had relieved himself in them, and when Zelen answered that they had baked him on a hot stove, Susec slapped his face. The witness D.B. states that Zelen was constantly beaten for three days while he was in cell No.8 by imprisoned Croat criminals, who did it with the consent of the guards. On the third day around 4 a.m. Zelen died.

Pero Vazic from around Duvno was also in the prison in Ljubusko, and was beaten so much that he died on the way to the hospital.

One day they brought to the camp two members of the Milutinovic family from the village of Zijamat near Bugojno. They only had shirts on, while the lower parts of their bodies were burnt and full of blisters. It was obvious that both of them had been burnt earlier. They placed one of them in cell No.6 and the other one in No.8. Two days after that they beat them both in cell No.6. They tied the hands of one of them on a nail on the wall and beat him, making the other prisoners watch it. When they finished with that one, they beat the other one too. Both of them died of the inflicted injuries. They left their bodies in the cell over the day, and at night they put them into plastic bags and took them somewhere.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivica Susac, commander of the prison
2. "Cupo", short, dark-haired, about 20, a guard
3. "Sero", dark-haired, medium height, a guard
4. Ahmet, a prisoner, married to a Moslem woman from the Visic family in Kalesija, tall, blond.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses D.B. and O.V., filed with the Committee under No. 340/94-3 and 340/94-8.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

II-O67

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of prisoners - prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Odzak, camp, 8 May-9 July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the time he spent in the camp, the witness R.P. saw the death of Rade Dervenic from Donja Dubica at the end of June 1992. Two military policemen from Bosanski Brod, one of whom was named Lepan, called Dervenic's name, took him to the corridor and beat him for at least two hours. His cries could be heard in the hall. On his way to the bathroom the witness R.P. saw those two beating Dervenic. They returned him after the beating. He lied motionless, so that they put him on a stretcher, took him out to the corridor, where he died after 2-3 hours.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivica Kljajic, head of the camp, who personally beat prisoners
2. Ante Golubovic from Odzaci, who became the head of the prison after Kljajic. He also beat prisoners.
3. Drago Lepan, 25-30 years of age.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness R.P., filed with the Committee under No. 365/94-5.

III. Inhuman treatment of civilians

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

III-046

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, May - August 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Serbs from the local community "4 July" in Mostar had to report for the roll call every morning at 7 a.m. The roll call was exclusively for Serbs, who were sent to perform physical labour, such as the cleaning of streets, the digging of trenches, and similar.

Between May and August 1992, HVO searched the flat of the witness six times. They always searched for weapons that he did not have any. They never had a warrant, nor did they present to him any written document for the search. The witness was beaten in his flat during the arrest. On that occasion they demanded him to give them foreign currency and gold. After beating him severely, they searched the flat, chose valuables, put them in a package of about 15 kilos and took it with them.

In his flat of 100 m2 the witness had property worth 250,000 German marks. It was all robbed in mid-August 1992 while he was imprisoned.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1.Pero Nikolic, head of the prison "Celovina" in Santiceva Street (the former District Prison).

2. Damjan Vlasic, lawyer, HDZ president in Mostar.

3. Josip Musalimobic, a Croat, the first HDZ president in Mostar.

4. Pero Zelenika, pre-war police pensioner, Deputy Battalion General.

5. Jadranko Topic, President of the Executive Council of the Mostar Commune.

6. Dr. Safet Orucevic, M.D., president of the Party of Democratic Action (SDA) in Mostar.

7. Sergej Demovic, member of the Croatian Armed Forces (HOS).

EVIDENCE: Testimony of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 273/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

III - 047

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, spring 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Serbs who lived in Mostar were exposed to the systematic looting of flats and cars. This is why the witness T.B. and his wife were forced to stop going to work and to hide in their flat since April 20.

HOS members in black uniforms went from flat to flat, checking who was of Serb nationality, in the building in which the witness T.B. lived. When they entered the flat of the witness T.B., they demanded the couple to put on the table all the money they possessed, all the gold, all the jewelry, and all the valuables they had in the flat, threatening to throw them out of the window if they failed to surrender any item. During the search they found and took from the witness T.B. a watch worth 200 DM, 4-5 ladies' rings, a golden bracelet, a golden necklace, and 200-300 DM in cash. After that they took him to the prison for Serbs located in the former military health centre, where the members of the patrol that arrested them - Fazlagic, Belovic and a third unidentified person - handed over the money, the gold and other valuables to Zelenika, the head of the prison. T.B. and his wife were beaten in the prison until they admitted where in their flat they had hidden 1100 DM.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivo Zelenika, head of the Mostar prison
2. Sergej Belovic
3. Haris Fazlagic

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness T.B. filed with the District Court in Novi Sad, Kri.131/94 and the Committee under No. 92/94.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

III -048

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, the camp located in the former military health centre, August 1, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the witness S.B. and her husband were brought to the camp they were turned to Ivan Zelenika, the Commander-in-Chief, who ordered them both to strip naked, after which they beat them with nightsticks, and injured her husband in the head so that he was bleeding. On that occasion they found 700 DM with S.B.'s husband, which they took, while she had to take her wedding ring off and give it to them. They also deprived them of their IDs, and of all the other documents that were never returned to them.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivan Zelenika

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness S.B. before an investigative judge of the Higher Instance Court in Podgorica on June 5, 1994, filed with the Committee under No. 9/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

III - 049

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Livno, the end of 1992, the beginning of 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After being released from the camp, Serbs had to report every morning at a designated time to the so-called "labour squad", and were sent to perform all kinds physical labour.

When there was no work to do, policemen often ordered Serbs to fight with their fists or sticks which they gave them.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mirko Djakovic, president of the Livno Commune
2. Zdenko Andabak, Commander of the military police

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness D.R. before the investigative judge of the Basic Court in Prijedor, on July 1, 1994, filed with the Committee under No. 205/94-3.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

III-50

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Vrsa near Zadar and Nin, June 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION When the wife of the witness I.C. fell seriously ill during her stay in Vrsa near Zadar, the witness I.C. took his wife to a doctor in the health centre in Vrsa, but the doctor refused to help her explaining that they had been ordered not to treat persons with military insurance. After that I.C. took his wife to the health centre in Nin, where they also refused to help her. The witness believes that it was so because they are Serbs.

Since the witness's wife was unable to walk, the witness obtained in the military hospital in Zadar a written recommendation for the doctor in Vrsa to receive and examine his wife, but he refused again.

Since the doctors in the military hospital in Zadar were of the opinion that the witness's wife had to undergo a hospital treatment, the witness urgently transferred her to Belgrade, where she was received for hospital treatment immediately.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: Doctors in the health centres in Vrsa and Nin.

EVIDENCE Minutes from the hearing of the witness I.C., filed with the Committee under No. 21/93.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

III - 051

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, June 1 - August 1, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Between June 1 and July 15 Croatian soldiers entered the flat of the witness S.B., where she lived with her husband, several times. Every time they beat up the witness S.B. and her husband, who were alone in the flat, and then confiscated their valuables. The first time they entered her flat on June 1 and started beating her husband. S.B. told them that she was seriously ill and that she had a kidney taken out recently, and showed them the bandages. The soldiers took off the bandages and put them into her mouth, trying to suffocate her. Then they put a knife under her throat, while her husband begged them to kill him instead. The soldiers beat them both on their feet, legs and all over their bodies. Afterwards, they collected their golden jewelry (bracelets, chains, and their wedding rings), watches, crystal, and expensive clothes. The next time they came, on July 7, they found and took away 5000 DM; on July 12 they took another 2500 DM, while on July 15 they tortured them the most and took their refrigerator, stove, TV set, stereo and confiscated two cars.

They forbade them to leave their flats because they were Serbs and ordered them to have their shades down at all times and that they should never turn their lights on. That is how they spent 15 days, practically without any food, after which they were taken to a camp on August 1.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Jadranko Topic, President of the Executive Council of the Mostar Commune
2. Josip Muselimovic, the first HDZ president in Mostar

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness S.B. before an investigative judge of the Higher Instance Court in Podgorica on June 5, 1994, filed with the Committee under No. 9/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

III - 052

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Moslems forced entries into Serb flats and looted them. The flats of Camura and Melcic families at 17 Trg Rade Koncar were looted.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Nijaz Suljakovic

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before the District Court in Belgrade Kri. 1084/94, filed with the Committee under No. 326/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

III - 053

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Bihac, June 20, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness D.G. was brought the police on June 20 on the charge of throwing a mine into a hotel. They beat him for an hour before taking him to see Mr. Begic, head of security, who blackmailed him to confess the crime. The witness insisted that he had only been passing by the hotel, where the grenade fell, and offered to provide witnesses. It did not help, and they beat him again. That time they broke five of his ribs, caused hemorrhage in his chest, broke his jaw, and inflicted numerous other injuries on him. When Pasic, the Mayor, came to the police, and saw many wounds inflicted on the witness D.G., he said: "What did you do to this man", and ordered them to take him to the hospital.

The witness D.G. was taken to the hospital where he stayed until July 1, 1992, when he was released unrecovered because he was constantly threatened. He hid in Bihac until January 22, 1993, when an exchange took place.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Muharem Begic, head of security in Bihac
2. Selimanovic or Selimovic, policeman

EVIDENCE Minutes from the hearing of the witness D.G. of July 7, 1994, filed with the Committee under No. 205/94-21, medical documentation.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

III- 054

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Livno, April 6, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness N.K. was brought to the police station, room 5, where he was mercilessly kicked and beaten with fists and sticks on the chest, back, feet and other parts of his body. They beat him continuously from 10 p.m. to dawn.

After that, they demanded him to take off his ring and his wedding ring, and since he was unable to take off either, Marelja took a knife and cut off three of his fingers (the middle, the ring finger and the little finger). Then he took off his ring and his wedding ring which were bloodstained and took them away.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. DJOZGO MARELJA and others

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness N.K. filed with the Committee under No. 205/94-20.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

III-055

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, 1992-93.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness S.J. lived in Sarajevo with his family, and worked as a locksmith in the"Bosna Lek", until the director Edo Arslanagic told him in April 1992 that he was fired and that he could be killed if he ever came to the company.

After that he was imprisoned and charged with possessing weapons, but was released after the hearing.

He was again imprisoned by Nihad Halac, the commander of Kosevsko Brdo, who blackmailed him into becoming his soldier in the Green Berets, but as he refused, saying that he could not shoot at his fellow Serbs, Halac told him that he was going to beat him until he accepted. After he had beaten him, he was released on the condition to report to him daily and to provide him with information concerning the Serbs who wished to flee Sarajevo.

After several days Halac found him at home where he beat him again, that time injuring his spine.

Since that time members of the Green Berets searched his apartment 15 times, each time taking whatever they liked.

When he recovered they took him for three months with a group of arrested Serbs to the front line with Serb forces, using them as a human shield. They held them at a gunpoint so as to force the Serbs on the other side of the line to stop shooting.

That lasted until he used an opportunity in December 1993 to flee to the Serb territory.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Nihad Halac, commander of Kosevsko Brdo

EVIDENCE: Testimony of the witness S.J. filed with the Committee under No. 339/94-8.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

III - 056

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Raspotocje near Zenica, June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The heard witnesses J.D., M.M. and M.G. stated the name of a woman in Raspotocje, raped by Moslem soldiers in the presence of her father-in-law and mother-in-law. First they stripped her naked, then made her dance in front of her in-laws and children. After that she was raped by three Moslem soldiers during which time they beat her in-laws.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Unknown Moslem soldiers, one of whom had a nickname "Fencin"

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witnesses J.D., M.M. and M.G. before an investigative judge, filed with the Committee under No. 205/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

III - 057

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, December 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The heard witness is 18 and used to attend a high-school in Sarajevo. When she got out of her building at the Pere Kosorica square she was stopped by three young men, two of whom were uniformed and the third was in civilian clothes. They grabbed her by the arms, dragged her into a corridor of a nearby building while she was defending herself, brought her to an empty flat of a family whose name she remembered, and threatening her with a gun, stripped her naked and one of them raped her, after which he said: "It serves your right when you were made by a Chetnik father".

After three days she was again forced into the same flat, where she was raped by three young men, of whom two were in the Moslem army uniforms.

That time she got pregnant and it was only at the end of July 1994, when she managed to escape to the Serb territory, that she sought assistance in the Gynecology-Obstetrics Clinic in Belgrade, when it was noted that she was 8 months pregnant.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. A young man, 23-24 years of age, over 180 cm tall, well built, with short black hair and oval face. A Moslem in a camouflage uniform and boots.

2. A young man, 24-25 years of age with dark brown hair, medium height, with an earning in the left ear. He wore a camouflage uniform without a rank. Armed with a pistol. A Moslem.

3. A young man in civilian clothes, a Moslem, of the similar age as the two prior men, but somewhat taller. He wore a black leather jacket, a sweater and jeans and construction boots.

Most probably wore a camouflage uniform on the first occasion.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness, documentation of the Gynecology - Obstetrics Clinic, filed with the Committee under No. 326/94.

IV. Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IV-063
DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME : Mostar, prison in the former Army dispensary, second half of August 19

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the witness G.D, a salesman, was brought to the prison, they began beating him in a room called "little Serbia". That room served for torture in this prison, i which exclusively Serbs were kept. A group of about 20 persons - Moslems and Croats beat hi with whatever came their way : wooden sticks, kicked him with their booted feet and beat him with various other objects. His first beating lasted about 5 hours. They demanded that witness G.D. say where he had hidden the gold and foreign currency which they failed to find in his flat

Having beaten him black and blue, they took him to a room in the cellar which they had dubbed "greater Serbia", where there were some 20 prisoners. They had to sleep on the concrete floor. They took regular beatings at night. Throughout his stay in this prison the witness G.D. was beaten up every day. Sometimes the beating would last throughout the night. They beat him all over his body. On one occasion several of his ribs were broken, and he showed a deep scar to t investigating judge as evidence of this.

Throughout his incarceration in this prison, the witness G.D. was unable to urinate, and becaus of the terrible pain that he suffered he could only sleep in a crouching position, bent forward an leaning on his elbows. His pain would not let him lie down. He could not walk either.

In the adjacent room women were held.The witness G.D.states the names of six women from Mostar who were regularly raped at night.
INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR":

1. Martinovic Vinko, a.k.a. "Stela"
2. Kapetanovic Sead, chief of police
3. Zelenik Ivan, prison warden
4. Boris, whose surname has not been ascertained, a.k.a. "Sova", worked before the war in the "Soko" factory in Mostar and lived on Mahe Djinica Str.in Mostar.

5. Dugalic, a.k.a. "Luster",
6. Comic Mesud, a.k.a. "Mensa" of father Halid,
7. Comic's son, around 20 years of age.

EVIDENCE:

Deposition by witness G.D. given before the investigating judge of the District Court in Belgrad within the framework of dossier Kri.260/94, kept with this Committee under No. 273/94. IV-06

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IV-064

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Capljina, camp for Serbs in the former barracks "Miro Popara" in Grabovina, end of August - October 1992..

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After being put in this camp, housing around 160 men and 50 women, the witness G.D., like the other Serb prisoners, was subjected to torture. The prison staff, which guarded them, apart from one fat guard, did not maltreat them themselves, but they let the public come in freely into the camp and do to the incarcerated Serbs whatever they wanted,beat them and ill treat them in whatever way they wanted.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:
1. Prison warden in Grabovina,
2. Unknown guard, weighing around 120 kgs., between 20-30 years old, working at the prison,

EVIDENCE: Deposition of witness G.D. given before the investigating judge of the District Court of Belgrade, within the framework of dossier Kri. 260/94, kept in the Committee's records under No. 273/94.

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IV-065

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Busovaca, near Travnik, beginning of May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: As a member of the former Yugoslav People's Army, the witness D.P. was arrested on May 4, 1992 together with a large group of soldiers serving the army in Travnik. On their arrest they were disarmed, stripped naked, beaten and insulted. After that a group of 16 soldiers of Serb nationality was singled out and given a special beating. Then they were forced to sit down with their arms wide open facing the ground, and then they were forced to kneel. Then their hands were tied behind their backs. They were also blindfolded with some rags and then the beating continued. They would also tie them to some poles with wire and beat them in that position as well.

On that occasion the back of soldier Puzovic was broken. He was then taken away somewhere and the witness D.P. does not know what became of him.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: HVO members in Busovaca.

EVIDENCE: Deposition by witness D.P. given to the investigating judge of the District Court in Pancevo, within dossier Kri.20/94, kept in the Committee's records under No.149/94.

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IV-066

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Ljubuski, camp for Serbs, May 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness D.P., an arrested member of the YPA, was together with other soldiers put into cells in which 10 to 15 persons of Serb nationality were kept.

The cells were dark and cold, and they had to sleep on the floor without blankets.

In the first five days the detainees were given no food, and got water only in minimum quantities.

Later they got only one meal a day, consisting of a slice of bread and a small piece of cheese.

They made them do push-ups indefinitely, and when they thought that someone was not doing them well, they beat him with the butts of their rifles.

They played cassettes with Ustashi songs to them and forced them to learn them and sing them.

Women would come from the city and beat them with umbrellas and other objects.

In the three weeks of his stay in this camp, the witness D.P. could not take a single bath.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Matic Damir from a village in the commune of Ljubuski, about 25 years of age, about 175 cm tall, camp warden,
2. Susac Ivica, from Ljubuski, deputy prison warden,
3. Mihaljevic Kreso, a.k.a. "Cupo", from the surroundings of Capljina, about 25 years old, 170 cm. tall, blond curly hair, guard,
4. Macic Nedo, about 25, blond, guard, member of the karate club "Student" in Mostar,
5. Begic Mate, brown hair, athletically built, a specific high- pitched voice, guard.
6. Karlo, surname unknown, about 190 cm. tall, about 25 years old, black curly hair and swarthy complexion, athletically built.
7. Radoslav, about 25, over 190 cm tall, black close cropped hair, guard.

EVIDENCE: Deposition of the witness D.P. kept in the Committee's records under No.149/94.

IV-067

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Capljina, end of August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: With two other persons the witnesss G.S. was brought from the camp for Serbs in Dretelj to Capljina where they were forced to pluck grass in front of the department store in the centre of the city.

The guards present there showed them to the citizens passing by as chetniks they had caught in the forest. They said they were chetniks whom they had captured. Although all three had been arrested as civilians, they dressed them in uniforms of the former YPA. Two had officer's insignia While they were plucking grass, the guards encouraged citizens to humiliate them in various way to spit on them, hit and kick them, put out cigarettes on their bodies.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:
1. Guards of the camp in Dretelj: Suzana and Ilija.

EVIDENCE: Deposition of the witness G.D. given to the investigating judge of the District Court in Belgrade, within dossier Kr.260/94, under No. 273/94 in the Committee's records.

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IV-068

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Celebic, camp in the former YPA storehouse near Konjic, May 26 - December 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On May 26, 86 Serbs from Bradina and its surroundings were put in a hangar, called "6"- about 50 m. long, 30 m. wide, up to 10 meters high, with one door. The next day they brought another group of nine Serbs from Konjic. The number of people kept in this hangar later increased to as many as 280.

Each prisoner had his place beside the wall or in the middle, leaving just enough space for a guard to pass between them. The prisoners had to sit both day and night. They were not allowed to rise, move or lie down. During their entire stay in this camp the inmates were not allowed to bathe or wash their faces.

The inmates in hangar "6" were not allowed to talk to one another. They sat on the concrete floor in the presence of guards and if anyone tried to speak to anyone or move, he would immediately be beaten. The witnesses B.Dj.,M.M. and V.M. state that in the first weeks it was impossible to get used to sitting all the time.

Because of the high summer temperatures, the stench in the hangar was awful, and the only door was always closed. The temperature was unbearable. Since the roof and walls were of sheet metal, they would absorb heat and the temperature would be very high. The witnesses B.Dj., M.M. and V.M. say that they would start sweating from 09.00 a.m. and that would last up to 02.00 a.m. when the temperature became a bit more bearable. The prisoners were not given water. In 24 hours they would get only a liter of water per 10 prisoners. That was not drinking water, but water from a canal, although there was drinking water in the camp.

They got very little food. A loaf of bread, 600-700 grams, would be divided into 14 to 18 parts so that in 24 hours everyone would get a slice less than 1 cm thin. Only occasionally with the bread they got some sort of soup which was sour and was not fit for human consumption. Since there were only 5 spoons, five men would come up, take that soup and then give the spoons to others, because each one was entitled to several spoons of that soup.

They were not allowed to use the toilet so at the beginning they relieved themselves in the hangar, beside the door. Food was distributed at the very place which was used as a toilet.

After July 13, the regimen in the camp became stricter, so that they got no food for three days, and after that only a piece of bread each.

One of the heard witnesses states that many inmates suffered from constipation, and that the witness did not defecate for 47 days. In the beginning they were allowed to go out of the hangar to urinate, but after July 13, a special regime was introduced. Once daily they would take out

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groups of 40 people to urinate. They had 40 seconds to run out of the hangar, line up, urinate, return and all sit down in their places in the hangar. While urinating they were often beaten so th many did not manage to urinate for fear.

For every act of disobedience the inmates were punished by beating, both during the day and at night.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:
1. Mucic Zdravko, a.k.a. Pavao, camp warden in Celebici,
2. Delic Hazim, deputy camp warden.

EVIDENCE: Recorded testimonies of the witnesses B.Dj., M.M. and B.M. (kept under Nos. 283/94-3, 221/4-94-5 and 221/94 in the records of the Committee).

IV-069

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Konjic, elementary school "3.mart", mid-1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The classrooms of the school were converted into a so-called hospital for chetniks.

One of the witnesses states that in one of the classrooms there were 12 beds and that it housed 39 Serbs, so that many had to lie on the floor.

Serbs from Bradina, Konjic and their surroundings, who had previously been beaten in camps, were held in this school.

After a shorter stay in this "hospital" the detained Serbs were transferred to the camp in Celebici or to the camp Musala in Konjic.

The detainees got very little food. Babic Slobodan of father Petko from Bjelovcina near Konjic died in this hospital. Previously his palate had been pierced with a rifle barrel. It was an enormous wound, reaching up to the brain, and he died 4 days after being brought to this "hospital", without regaining consciousness.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mucic Zdravko, a.k.a. Pavao and others.

EVIDENCE: Depositions of heard witnesses, including P.G., a doctor who as an inmate of this "hospital" treated other inmates, although he had no drugs or instruments at his disposal - are contained in the files of the Committee, including the deposition of the witness R V No 236/94.

IV-070

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, May, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness G.M. who was doing military service in Sarajevo, was, after having been captured and disarmed as a member of the YPA, transferred with his comrades to the Central prison operated by Moslems in green uniforms with blue emblems.

In the first fifteen days they were beaten daily around the clock. Wails and screams could often b heard during the night. The captured members of the parachutists unit were subjected to especially severe beatings.

They often brought civilians to the prison and both the civilians and the prison staff beat with sticks and rifles all the prisoners, who were handcuffed and chained to the radiators.
The witness G.M. often saw them taking dead persons out of the prison: holding them by the arms and legs, two men would carry them out of the building to the yard where a truck or van was waiting to take them away.

During his stay in prison, four ribs of the witness G. M. were broken, and his left eye was damaged 35 %.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Panjeta Avdo, commander of the guards in the Central prison,

2. Pejakovic Josif, fifth prison floor warden,

3. Kecman Jusuf, guard, and others

EVIDENCE: Deposition of the witness G.M. before the Communal Court in Trstenik within case Kri.15/94, under No. 129/94 in the Committee's records.

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IV-071

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Camp Dretelj, July to August 1992,

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A HOS unit was stationed in the camp of Dretelj. They found fun and entertainment in torturing, maltreating and humiliating the prisoners in all sorts of ways.

If there was nothing else to do, they made the detainees pluck and graze grass making sure that they swallowed it. While the detainees were bent over plucking grass some HOS members would jump on their backs from a running start with their booted feet.

On one occasion they brought a bitch and forced the prisoners to kiss her under the tail an lick her genitals. This bitch was brought by one Marina, about 25 years of age, HOS member.

On one occasion the witness S.B. was forced to hold his mouth wide open for about fifteen minutes while a guard put a knife in his mouth. The guard spat in his mouth repeatedly while holding the knife.

On one occasion, four detainees (the names are known to the Committee) were forced to take off their clothes and were first forced to masturbate each other and than to abuse each other sexually.

A detainee going to fetch water from the tap would be beaten there.

They forced the inmates to sing Ustashi songs with them in which Serbs are blackened. They forced them to cross themselves as Catholics do.

They forced individuals to imitate an airplane, the inmate would run around with his arms spread out and produce the sound of a plane and a guard would mock shoot. The prisoner would then have to fall down. If he landed on his hands he would have to repeat everything until he fell flat on the ground with his full weight and hit his head.

Occasionally, they pushed the heads of some prisoners into a slop bucket.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Kraljevic Blaz, HOS commander,

2. Zoran a.k.a. "Zoki", 20-25 years old, guard,

3-4. Rajic Toni and his brother Ilija, from Mostar,
5. Marina , about 25 years old,

6. Suzana N., from Zagreb,

/...

7. Buljubasic Edin,

8. Primorac Vinko, HOS member

EVIDENCE: Deposition given by the witness S.B. on July 1, 1994, to the investigating judge, under Committee No. 221/4 - 11- 94.

IV-072

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoner of war

PLACE AND TIME : Camp Rodoc near Mostar, September- October, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The detained Serbs had to work all day in the camp - from morning to evening- and often at night. They also worked on Saturdays and Sundays. Most often they took them to villages to strip Serb-owned buildings of tiles, building material and other valuable objects. They did this in the villages of Hodbina, Buna, Laksevina, Orties, Rastani and others.

They were taken to the first lines of fire where they had to dig trenches, build pillboxes and haul sandbags for breastworks. During his stay in the camp B.S. lost forty kilograms.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Nikolic Pero, camp commander,

2. Dragan N. from Mostar,

EVIDENCE: Deposition given by the witness S. B. on July 1, 1994 to the investigating judge , under Committee number 221/4- 11-94.

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IV-073

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Svinjarina near Mostar, June, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: As a reserve YPA officer, the witness V.O., with a group of officers, went to negotiate with HVO members, and was there arrested and imprisoned in a private house in Svinjarina in which there is a store.

The witness V. O. and other prisoners were forced to lie down on their stomachs with their hands on their backs, then they tied their hands with wire and twisted it tight with pliers. This left marks which were visible even two years later when he gave a deposition to the investigating judge.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1.Unknown owner of store in Svinjarina, a big and fat man,

EVIDENCE: Deposition of the witness V.O. under Committee number 221/4 - 10-94.

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IV-074

DESIGNATION OF CRIME : Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar prison in the former military dispensary, July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: While in prison they put officers' caps with five-pointed stars on the heads of the witness S.B., 64 years old, a pensioner, and another detainee pensioner, and made them put on army greatcoats, although it was July. Then they took them to hoe a near-by park. While they were doing that, the guards in HOS uniforms encouraged lookers-on to shout abuse at them as chetniks, to throw stones at them, to hit them and spit on them, and they derived great pleasure from this show.

This was repeated on a number of occasions and they always told the citizens that the men were captured Chetniks, although they were pensioners arrested only for being Serbs.

The witness S.B. was also humiliated. On a very hot July day he was made to put on an officer's cap and an army greatcoat and then mount backwards a horse and hold him by the tail. Then they would lead him through the city and make fun of him.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zelenika Ivan, camp commander,

2. Radovan Miso, a.k.a. "Gladijan", HVO member, and others

EVIDENCE: Deposition of the witness S. B. given to the investigating judge, under Committee number 221/4-11/94.

IV-075

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, Celovina prison, on Santica street (former District Prison), May - August ,1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: According to witness S.B.'s estimates, about 500 Serbs were held in this prison which was turned into a concentration camp for Serbs. They were brought there from Mostar and other places in Herzegovina as well as from the territory of Croatia. There were also about 200 women in this camp and even seventy-year olds.

The imprisoned Serbs were beaten every day. Often about ten drunk soldiers would come and take the prisoners out into the corridor where they beat them so severely that they could return to the cells only on all fours. Witnesses list the names of persons whose arms and ribs were broken and spines damaged. Civilians were occasionaliy enabled access to the prison to beat and humiliate the prisoners.

During the day the prisoners often had to do forced labour. They had to dig graves for killed Croats and Moslems and to bury them. They forced them to kiss the corpses which were decomposing.

They cut the prisoners' hair by making the letter "U" or a crescent on their heads. In July, prior to the arrival of representatives of the International Red Cross all the prisoners were shaved bald so that the "U" and crescent signs would not be seen. Then they were allowed to take a bath. That was their first bath since their arrival in the camp.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Nikolic Pero, commander of Celovina prison

2. Vlasic Damjan, lawyer, HDZ chairman in Mostar,

3. Dr. Safet Orucevic, doctor, SDA chairman in Mostar,

4."Peko" in a uniform with HVO insignia, tall, strong, balding, guard in the prison,

5. Ivan, 25-27 years old, dark hair, tall, guard in the prison,

6. Marko, short, about 45 years old, guard in the prison,

7.Ismet, blond, on the prison staff, former "Velez" football player, from Mostar.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness S.B., of July 2, 1992, under Committee No.283/94-4.

IV-076

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, former "Viktor Bubanj" barracks, beginning of July-end of August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION : In this former barracks, which was turned into a camp for Serbs, the witness R.T. spent almost the whole of his two-month stay in cell no. 8 on the ground floor, where there were another 8 Serb prisoners, all severely beaten up. Several days after he came, a retired YPA officer, from Valjevo, died from the consequences of beatings and disease. Cell no.8, the area of which was 4 x 1.50 m., accommodated between 11-13 persons, and the living conditions were impossible.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. "Celo", prison warden

EVIDENCE: Deposition of the witness R.T., kept in the Committee's records under No. 283/94-9.

IV-077

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Bjelasnica, June 1, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A group of 18 Serb soldiers was captured by Moslem armed formatio on Mt. Bjelasnica. One by one they had to mount a truck running the gauntlet. They were viciously beaten, each of them being hit countless times as a result of which M.M. fainted and f Their hands were tied behind their backs which made it difficult for them to climb onto the truc and when they did, they were beaten anew. A group of several guards mounted the truck with them and one of them straddled M.M. and sat on his neck. When the truck started he shot an automatic gun salvo at the prisoners hitting Dragan Grujicic in the neck, Kuljanin, around 30 years old in the eye, which he lost, Radivoje Zivak in the arm and Milovan Gligorevic in the leg. After this this same guard pierced the prisoners' legs to the bone with a pointed iron object. Thi he did all the time until they reached the camp at Celebici. Most of them lost consciousness as a result.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Unidentified soldier, about 25 years of age, dark, and others.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness M.M. of June 25, kept in the Committees 's records under No.221/4-94-5.

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IV-078

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Split, the "Lora" prison, June- August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: One night in block A, where the witness S.Z. was in cell no.6, all the prisoners had to get out into the corridor and take off the army boots which all of them had on their feet because they were captured as soldiers; then they had to return to their beds with their boots and chew them through. Anyone failing to do that would not be allowed to sleep. None succeeded, so that all of them had to keep chewing their boots till dawn and none slept.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. The guard Andjelko, of short stature,
2. Shift chief, Emilijo, around 35, of medium stature,
3. Vrkic, warden of the "Lora" prison.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness S.Z. from Nevesinje, kept in the Committee's records under No. 221/4-94-9.

. IV-079

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, HVO rooms at the Faculty of Law, end of May 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness M.M. was arrested in the street an taken to HVO premise and when he arrived the commander of the HVO police, Pusic asked him why, being a Serb, he had remained on the right bank of the Neretva river and whether he knew that the chetniks could not stay there because they would be destroyed and liquidated. He also asked him where the sniper and radio station were, and, as the witness did not have these, he replied that they could freely search his flat.

After this Pusic told the guard to take the witness to see his men and he was taken to the cellar where in a room he saw around 35 people all tied by wire and looking horrible. They were bloodstained , and it was obvious to him that they had been beaten up. The guards who took him there told him that his would be a much worse fate.

After that he was taken to some other rooms in the cellar, put on a chair and then they started hitting him with a nightstick, a thick copper cable around 1 m. long and an iron bar. When he fainted they poured cold water over him till he came to and then beat and ill-treated him again fo an uninterrupted 24 hours.

The next day they continued to beat him and broke both his arms above the wrists.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Pusic, commander of HVO police
2. Sunic Luka,
3. Leko Marko
4. Halcin Nijaz
5. Babic
6. Sunic Jure, all HVO members

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness M.M. before the investigating judge of the Basic Court in Herceg Novi, from July 8,1994 in the case Kri.11/94 kept in the Committee's records under No. 295/94-3.

IV-080

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME : Celebici, a camp near Konjic, September 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: One night the witness M.M. was called by the guard to get out of hangar "6" in which he had been with other prisoners. They informed him that he was going to be slaughtered. A youth had been called before him and he saw him lying motionless. The guard, nicknamed "Focak", asked the witness why he had killed this young man and when the witness M.M. denied having done that, he forced M.M. down on the concrete floor on his knees and elbows, then he mounted him, grabbed his hair with one hand, pulled up his head and with the other hand held a knife to his throat as if he was going to slit it.Then he passed the blunt edge of the knife across his throat. Then he crouched in front of him and put a rifle barrel into his mouth. The witness M.M. does not know how long this lasted exactly, but says in his statement that to him it seemed like a lifetime.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mucic Zdravko, a.k.a. "Pavao", prison warden,
2. Delic Osman, guard at the camp ,
3. "Focak", about 25 years of age, 180 cm tall, well-fed,dark hair and complexion

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of M.M. of June 25,1994, held in the Committee's records under No. 221/4-94-5.

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IV-081

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Konjic, the Musala sports hall, mid-1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness D.G. states the name of a Serb who was held in this camp, and who was forced to have intercourse with a mentally unsound Serb woman in a room adjacent to the sports hall housing inmates. Apart from the camp staff the prisoners also had to watch this.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mucic Zdravko, a.k.a. "Pavao", camp commander,
2. Kazazic Senad, commander of the guard,
3. "Kravar",
4. Edo, a.k.a. "Muf", guard
5. Kurtovic, a.k.a. "Rambo",
6. "Losko"
7. Habibovic Ismet, a.k.a. "Broceta"

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness D.G. before the investigating judge of the Basic Court in Nevesinje, of June 27,1994 ,kept in the Committee's records under No. 221/4-7/94.

IV-082

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Stupari, camp for Serbs, May-September 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Working as a doctor in the concentration camp for Serbs in Stupari in the elementary school building,where over 1,200 Serb civilians were incarcerated, Simic forcibly took blood from the Serb prisoners in large quantities.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Simic - Nikolic Marko, doctor from Tuzla, Croat by nationality, member of the armed forces of B&H.

EVIDENCE: Proof provided in the document kept under No.373/94 in the Committee's files.

IV-083

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Nova Gradiska, end of March 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the witness V.N. was brought to the department of the interior in Nova Gradiska they immediately started beating him. First they hit him in the face,breaking his glasses and injuring his left eye. As he was wearing a visor cap they reproached him for having "Lenin's cap"on and the inspector who was interrogating him pulled out the metal buttons holding the strap on the cap and forced him to swallow them. Then he had to eat the whole strap itself.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Responsible persons in the police department in Nova Gradiska.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness V.N. before the investigating judge of the District Court in Belgrade, kept in the Committee's files under No. 298/94.

IV-084

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Celebici, near Konjic, end of May-end of August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The heard witness stated before the investigating judge that during her incarceration in the camp at Celebici she had been raped by five Moslems in uniforms.

She gave a detailed description of the act and circumstances in which it was done, and the names of other raped women.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Delic Azem,
2. Buric Ivica,
3. Unknown man from Celebici, around 20 years of age, about 170 cm. tall, short blond hair, ugly face
4. Unknown man, about 25 years of age, 165 cm.tall, quite fat, black short hair, his father is a Squipetar.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness kept in the Committee's records under No. 221/4-94-3.

IV-085

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Nova Gradiska, prison in the army barracks compound, April-May, 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During his stay in this prison the prisoner was subjected to various forms of maltreatment. One night two guards walked into cell No. 6, the one in which he was, and then one of them took out a knife saying that he would taste some Chetnik blood. Then he rammed the knife into the prisoner's palm. When the other guard warned him that he might slash the prisoner's veins, he said that he would then try from the other side of the hand and he stabbed him in the back of the hand. The witness fainted from the pain.

The commander, whom they called "Libe", was particularly fond of drawing his gun and pointing it at the prisoners. Once when he was indulging himself pointing the gun at the witness's temple, the latter reached for the gun with his right hand wanting to shoot and kill himself. "Libe" prevented him and said: "We will be needing you for this game yet".

One night they beat up a youth, about 17 years old and then they called the witness to clean up the room in which they had interrogated the young man. He found him there unconscious,in a pool of blood. There was clotted blood all over the room, still warm, and the witness had to clean and wash it up.

One night a policeman, member of the intervention police unit, came into the room in which the witness was, brandishing a white club which was bloodstained. He forced the witness to lick the blood off the club. The witness became nauseous and started to vomit. Then the policeman forced him to take his pants off and rammed the club first up his anus and then into his throat. He started to choke and grit his teeth. His torturer abruptly pulled out the club and broke two of the witness's teeth.

One day the witness was viciously beaten on the head, back and stomach and he repeatedly fainted, was brought to and then beaten again. In the end they poured hot water on him causing him intolerable anguish as the hot water burned his open wounds.

One night the commander came into the witness's cell and asked him whether he was homosexual. The witness replied that he did not feel like joking, being an elderly man (the witness is around 60). The commander said that o.k., he was not gay but that he would have to do something to him anyway. Soon a uniformed young man, around 30, came into his cell, ordered him to unzip his fly and to perform fellatio on him. When he ejaculated, the witness had to swallow his semen. Throughout the ordeal, the young man held a knife to his throat and in fact cut it. The witness urinated from fear and humiliation and was forced by the guards to clean it up. The witness considers this to be the greatest humiliation and tragedy that he experienced in prison.

One day a guard told him that his boots were dirty and put his feet on a table and forced the witness to lick his boots for half an hour until his tongue and mouth were sore all over.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Trtica, a.k.a. "Vukovarac",
2. Kumic Ivan, from the village of Mala near Nova Gradiska,
3. Janosevic Zeljko, from Nova Gradiska, prison warden,
4. Sostaric Josip,
5. Unidentified commander, around 30 years of age, slim, tall, dark, sporting a beard,
6. "Libe", of medium stature, a relatively young man, brown hair,
7. "Sokac", a guard,
8. Obrovac Mile, who used to work as a tractor driver in PIK Nova Gradiska,
9. Cevizovic Predrag.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness before the investigating judge of the District Court in Belgrade , case Kri. 1013/94 kept in the Committee's files under Number. 298/94, as well as the findings and opinion of the forensic expert Dr. Rastislav Lazarevic who found on the witness scars from a throat injury , injuries on the left cheek, right hand, right lower arm and back of the left hand, the lumbar region and both knees as well as teeth missing from his lower jaw.

IV-086

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Konjic, the Musala sports hall, May-December 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the stay of the witness M.I. in this camp for Serbs, Delic tore the inside of the witness's left lower arm with a knife, leaving a visible scar, a cut 10 cm. long. On that occasion he knocked out three of his front teeth with the butt of a rifle.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mucic Zdravko, a.k.a. "Pavao, camp commander
2. Hazazic from Nevesinje, who succeeded Mucic as camp commander,
3. Delic Hazim, a guard

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness M.I. before the investigating judge of the Basic Court in Herceg Novi on July 16, 1994, kept in the Committee's files under No. 295/2-94-4.

IV-087

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Ljubuski, prison, April-October, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness D.Dj. was taken to the prison in Ljubuski after having been captured as a YPA member.

The prison staff was particularly fond of kicking the prisoners in the mouth with their booted feet thus knocking out their teeth and they also pulled out their good teeth with pliers.

They frequently stuffed the prisoners' mouths with rags when they started beating them.

Most often, they beat them by placing them a step or two away from the wall with their legs spread and leaning on the wall supporting themselves with just three fingers since they were Serbs and Serbs use three fingers to cross themselves. First, two men would alternately beat them with sticks, multiple cables, etc. Then they would make them kneel and beat them in that position. Finally, they would beat them while they were lying down and trampled on them and danced on their bodies.

They got food and water irregularly. When they did get food it was insufficient and contaminated by hairs, dirt, earth, used shaving foam. The dishes they ate from were never washed and mice often scurried over them. They were so hungry and thirsty that the witness often had to eat his own faeces and drink his own urine to survive. The witness D.Dj. who weighed 90 kilograms at the time of his arrest, was reduced to a mere 43 kilograms.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Salkanovic Ahmed,
2. Matic Nedjo,
3. Nastic N.,
4. Kreso, a.k.a. "Cupo" and others.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness D.Dj. from Backi Petrovac, of June 29, 1994, kept in the Committee's files under No. 288/94, findings and opinion of the forensic expert who found that the witness did not have most of his teeth and had many scars on his body resulting from ruptures, cuts, lacerations, in the area of the face, both legs and both arms.

IV-088

DESIGNATION OF THE CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME : Celebici, camp near Konjic, July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Between 150 and 250 Serbs were kept in hangar "6" in this camp. They were poorly fed and on July 9,10 and 11, 1992, when the temperature in the hangar exceeded 50 degrees Centigrade, they were given neither food nor water.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mucic Zdravko, camp commander
2. Delic Hazim, about 35 years old, and others.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness D.Dj. kept in the Committee's files under No. 283/94-3.

IV-089

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Zenica, Penitentiary, June-October 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness B.K. was captured by Moslem armed forces on June 6, when they attacked Serb villages in the vicinity of Zenica and was placed in the Penitentiary in Zenica until October 9,1993. The Penitentiary was vacated previously of the convicted Moslems and Croats so as to make room for Serbs.

At the time of his imprisonment the witness B.K., who is 183 cm tall, weighed 83 kgs. and when he was set free he weighed 53 kgs. and his mental and physical condition was severely impaired.His condition resulted from horrible torture, beatings, attrition by hunger, groundless and lengthy stays in a solitary cell, physical exhaustion, humiliation and maltreatment, the fear he experienced when he was ostensibly taken out to be shot, threats that he would be castrated and would have to eat his own testicles,etc.

For five days he was shut in a room called the "Alkara" (chain link room) and "Isusovaca", (Jesus' room), in the middle of the floor of which there was an iron chain link sunk into the concrete to which he was tied in the most uncomfortable positions and was then beaten and maltreated. The witness B.K. was put on trial during his stay in the Zenica penitentiary, but was acquitted.

Although he was a civilian and did not wear any arms when he was arrested, he was exchanged for a military prisoner.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Djozo Ismet, camp commander of the Zenica Penitentiary,
2.Cerkez Nagib, HOS officer, a notorious criminal prior to the war, particularly brutal torturer of incarcerated Serbs,
3. Kacunko Igor, commander of the guard at the Penitentiary, a Croat,organized and himself maltreated and intimidated witnesses.
4.Kobilica Kemal, from Brnjic, warden of the military prison in which the witness spent some time, a Moslem
5.Heco, name unknown, a Moslem, policeman in the Zenica Penitentiary, organized and himself tortured and maltreated incarcerated Serbs,
6.Botic, name unknown, policeman in the Zenica Penitentiary, organized and himself tortured and maltreated incarcerated Serbs.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness B.K. of July 6, 1994, kept in the Committee's files under No.283/94-/9.

IV-090

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, mid-August 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two HOS members came to the apartment of the witness D.J. and demanded gold from him, and when the witness D.J. told them he had none, they searched the apartment, allegedly looking for weapons. Then they told him to collect his valuables and go with them. The witness D.J. took his personal documents and some money (cca. DM 1,000), and also the medicines that he took regularly and some other necessities.

He was taken to prison where he was met by the warden Zelenika at the order of whom HOS members of Moslem nationality had arrested him.

Immediately on arrival Zelenika seized all his money and the things he had taken along and then he ordered him to strip naked and beat him with his arms and kicked him with his legs. Then they ordered him to put on a YPA winter uniform and to put a black Serbian traditional soldier's cap on his head.

In addition to beating and torturing him in all sorts of ways while he stayed in this prison, they ordered the witness D.J. on one occasion to clean up the lavatories. On that occasion they ordered him to put his arm into the toilet bowl up to his shoulder and then to lick it clean of excrement.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:
1. Zelenika Ivan, prison warden

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness D.J. of July 16,1994 before the investigating judge of the Basic Court in Herceg Novi, kept in the Committee's files under No. 295/2-94-5.

IV-091

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Zenica, Penitentiary, June 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness B.K. with another 18 Serbs from the vicinity of Zenica, on admission to the Penitentiary, was beaten up by the Moslem militia, who hit them with rifle butts, kicked with their booted feet, beat them with wooden poles, iron bars, and, during the first night, lined them up, half dead, thrice for ostensibly executing them, and this lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning.

Then they put them in a room in the Penitentiary with 2 to 10 cm of water in it and there they stayed between 10 and 15 days. As there was no bed nor anything else in the room on which they could lie or sit, they had to lie or sit on the floor in the water.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Djozo Ismet, warden of the Zenica Penitentiary,
2. Cerkez Nagib,

EVIDENCE: Deposition by the heard witness B.K., kept in the Committee's files under No. 283/94-9.

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IV-092

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees or prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Zenica Penitentiary, June-August 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The imprisoned Serbs from Raspotocje and other villages around Zenica were accommodated in Pavilion No. 5 called the "Camp" at this Penitentiary.

The food was terrible and the ration was one slice of stale bread and a little water to last them the whole day. This situation persisted throughout the first two months ,after which they were allowed occasional visits and the bringing of food by family members.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Stupar Sabir,
2. Ignjatovic Nebojsa
3. Imamovic Omer, Zenica Penitentiary staff

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness M.M. kept in the Committee's files under No. 205/94-9.

IV-093

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Duvno (Tomislavgrad) Prison at the Department of the Interior, second half of May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During his stay in this prison which lasted 14 days, according to the witness M.V. they did not get any food at all, were beaten every day with karate chops being employed to beat them. They were also subjected to electric shocks which caused untold pain.

Andrijasevic Mile and Vazic Pero died from their injuries and Pavlovic Savo lost his mind.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1.Kristo Ivan, nicknamed "Dugonce", his speciality was administering electric shocks
2. Peric Drago, a.k.a. "Vrica",
3. Zlatonjic
4. Letica,

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness M.V. of April 5,1994 kept in the Committee's files under No. 205//94-13.

IV-094

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Bihac, premises of the aeronautics club, end of May, beginning of June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness N.K. spent some 10 days in this Club, i.e. prison, tied to a pole throughout his stay.He was only given a little food once a day. Like the other prisoners he was frequently beaten.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zjakic Rizman,
2. Ekrem Bazi, both of them Squipetars then from Bihac

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness N.K. of July 6,1994 kept in the Committee's files under 205/94-15.

IV-095

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Duvno and Livno, the village in-between, mid-April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: the witness N.K. was taken to the village situated between Livno and Duvno where there was a house with a yard in which there is a 4x4 m pool full of water. In front of the pool there were mounted hooks for slaughtering pigs to which he was tied and then lowered into the water.

Thus tied he remained in the pool for two days and two nights.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Unidentified HOS members,

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness N.K.from Sanski Most kept under No: 205/94-20 in the Committee's files.

IV-096

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Sisak, camp near the Refinery, called the "Barutana" (Powder House), February 21-28,1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The female witness M.A. was taken to the department of the interior in Sisak where the chief, Brodarac, slapped her so hard in the face that she almost fainted. Then they took her to the camp near the Refinery where they kept her for 7 days. They were put in a room which used to be a garage, on the bare concrete floor, with no heating, and received food once a day: a slice of bread and a little tea. The group in which the witness M.A. was numbered between 100-200 imprisoned Serbs.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:
1. Brodarac Djuro, head of the department of the interior in Sisak,

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness M.A. of July 8,1994, kept in the Committee's files under No. 205/94-22.

IV-097

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Lipno selo near Ljubuski, camp situated in the school building, beginning of May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On coming to this camp for Serbs the witness was taken with the rest of the Serbs into a room which was full of blood. There they beat them telling them that Serbs will be no more, that they would destroy them all and round them up in the Belgrade pashadom, swearing all the while at Karadzic and Milosevic and saying that everything would be Turkish and Ustashi. They beat them with iron bars and one of them cut the witness' hand, drawing blood which he then licked saying :" how sweet Chetnik blood is".

The witness and others in the camp were hit on their legs and arms with hammers. They used welding torches to burn his arms leaving visible scars on both of them. There are also scars in the area of his right upper arm, on his left thigh, on his chest and back. They put out cigarettes on his palms and upper arms also leaving visible scars. Apart from this the witness was ordered to have sexual intercourse with four inmates.

Kraljevic Blaz toured the camp every day and told his men: "Do not beat them for I cannot have them exchanged in this condition, I'd rather you killed them".

The imprisoned Serbs had to greet the staff with "Heil Hitler!" and the Ustashi greeting "Ready for the Homeland!", and were forced to do so by beating.

One night one of the HOS members asked the witness whether he was thirsty and when the latter said that he was, he handed him a bottle. In the bottle was urine mixed with salt. When he refused to drink it, the guard started to hit him and forced him to drink up two liters of this concoction.

The prisoners were also visited by Paraga with "Jastreb" (the Hawk), and a TV crew in front of which the witness and other prisoners had to confess that they were snipers, one had to confess that he possessed a radio station, and another that he was Karadzic's deputy.

"Jastreb" asked the witness where he had gotten all of his marked wounds and when the witness answered, as previously ordered, that he had sustained them during a fall, "Jastreb" ironically said that he was surely an epileptic which was a frequent affliction among Chetniks.

After the TV crew had filmed the prisoners, this witness was viciously beaten, probably because he had refused to confess to being a sniper before Paraga as he had been ordered to. At night, frequently, a friar would come to lecture HOS members and on one occasion the witness heard him say as he was leaving : "just keep bringing them in, do your job, do not worry about the money ".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1.Kraljevic Blaz, HOS commander
2. Paraga Dobrosav,
3. Dedakovic Mile, called "Jastreb", born on July 1951 in Vinkovci, of father Dano, ex lt.colonel of the YPA,

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness before the investigating judge, kept in the Committee's files under No. 295/2-94-1.

IV-098

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Dretelj, camp, May 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During his stay in this camp a group of inmates including the witness S.B. were dressed in Chetnik uniforms and given sniper rifles and one inmate was dressed in the robes of an Orthodox priest and they were then photographed. All of them had long beards because they had nothing to shave themselves with and they could not wash themselves and were all awfully dirty.

In this camp the tongue of the witness S.B. was pierced with a knife, nails and knives were driven under his fingernails and toenails, sticks and a thick cable were pushed up his anus.

They forced the prisoners to cross themselves as Catholics do.

On two occasions the witness S.B. was taken to a mock execution, when they shot beside him. On another occasion he was placed in front of a tree and a HOS member brought an assortment of knives which he threw at him and which stuck in the tree.

The inmates were forced to have intercourse with a dog which was brought into the camp.

The inmates were forced to graze grass, eat insects,drink detergent for washing dishes, machine oil and urine.

They used to say to them that it served them right because they were Serbs, that they were schismatics, that they were not a people, that both they and Orthodoxy would disappear. That only Catholics and Moslems would remain. That they would convert a third of them to Catholicism, kill another third, and expel the remaining third to the island of Corfu and to the Belgrade pashadom. That it was good that the Serbs had cleaned out the pits so that they could throw them into them again.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Marinkovic Sime, camp commander,

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness S.B. before the investigating judge of the Basic Court in Herceg Novi in case Kri.111/94 of July 8, 1994 kept in the Committee's files under No. 295/94-1.

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IV-099

DESIGNATION OF CRIME:Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Zagreb, the Kerestinec camp, January - April, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Immediately on arrival in the camp, the female witness P.Z. was taken to the "black room". The walls of the room were sprinkled with blood and in the room there were three groups comprising three uniformed persons each. The first three were in black shirts and introduced themselves as the "Blackshirts". The second three had green caps and introduced themselves as Bosnians and the "Green Berets". The third group had checkered insignia and introduced themselves as the Ustashi.

As soon as they entered the room they began hitting all the prisoners, cursing their Chetnik mothers and saying: "You will curse the day you were born". They hit them all over with clubs, with their legs and arms. They also hit them with sandbags in the area of the kidneys and the witness still feels the consequences.

Her face was injured on that occasion and a blackshirt nicknamed the "kidneybuster" took her to a doctor. The doctor asked her, in front of the blackshirt, how she had been injured. She told him that she had fallen down and the doctor replied: "Fuck your Chetnik mother. My, my are you smart. You could be a Chetnik defense lawyer".

In the four months of her stay in this camp she was interrogated eight times. Every time she was beaten and insulted.

The inmates were also tortured by electricity which caused them intolerable anguish.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Viktor,
2. "Kidneybuster",
3. "Crni", (the dark one)
4. "Visoki" (the tall one)

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness P.Z. of July 2, 1994, before the investigating judge, kept in the Committee's files under No. 205/94-5.

IV-100

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Duvno (Tomislavgrad), central heating substation, first half of April, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness N.K. and a group of Serbs were placed in a central heating substation in a building where HOS members in black shirts were accommodated.

On one occasion they brought a wine glass full of salt and a litre of "Zvecevo" cognac. One of the present HOS members cut off the witness' s hair with a knife and put it in the salt and ordered the witness to swallow the salt with the hair and drink a litre of cognac. All the while he was waving a knife and nicking the witness's right earlobe and cut his nose twice. Then the witness was taken out into the yard and ordered to bend over and graze and eat grass.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Glasovic Davor, born in Canada, now lives in Zagreb with his parents

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness N.K. kept in the Committee's files under No. 205/94-20.

IV-101

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Bihac, Central prison, June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When he came to this prison the witness N.K. found 23 Serbs in mufti imprisoned there.

The guards often beat them. They beat them with their arms and legs as well as clubs. They especially beat them on their hands. They made the prisoners put their hands on the table and then hit them on the back of the hand and fingers. They were beaten every day.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Reljic Hamdija, prison guard, and others

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness N.K. of July 6, 1994, kept in the Committee's files under No. 205/94-15.

IV-102

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Grabez near Bihac, May 11, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness N.K. was captured as a YPA reservist by the Moslem army under the command of Harbas Jasmin. After they captured him they cut his face with a knife from the right ear to his mouth leaving a visible scar, and pierced the lobe of his left ear, and then took him to the house of Jasmin Harbas and tied him to a pole in the garage tightly so that he could not lie down. Harbas occasionally appeared with some people who beat him.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Harbas Jasmin

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness N. K. of July 6, 1994, in the Committee's files under No. 205/94-15.

IV-103

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Duvno (Tomislavgrad), private prison in Suica, end of May 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The imprisoned Serbs from the camp in the secondary education centre in Tomislavgrad were taken to a private prison in Suica. As a rule groups of five Serb prisoners would be taken, as happened in the night between May 24 and 25, 1992 when a group including the witness M.V. was taken to this private prison.

On arrival in the prison they were shut in a dark cellar where sheep were enclosed. Then they took them up to the first floor to a room in which there were some ten persons in HOS uniforms with red berets. They were sitting at a table. All of them were holding pickax handles and one was holding a baseball bat. The prisoner was told to sit down and when he did they all started hitting him.The witness M.V. does not remember how long they went on beating him, he only knows that he fell from the chair and came to in another room with his hands tied. He was in terrible pain, they poured water on him to bring him to, and then they administered electric shocks.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Kristo Ivan,
2. Peric Drago,a.k.a. "Vrica" and other HOS members

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness M.V of April 5, 1994 kept in the Committee's files under No.205/94-13.

IV-104

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Duvno (Tomislavgrad), camp at the Secondary Education Centre, May-June 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness M.V. stayed in this camp for 20 days during which time the incarcerated Serbs were given food only two to three times. They were each given a hundred gram liver paste tin. Once they did not give them any food for a full eight days.

In this camp the witness M.V. saw Malisic Slavisa whose earlobes had been cut off and teeth knocked out.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Kristo Ivan, prison interrogator

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness M.V. of April 5,1994 kept in the Committee's files under No. 205/94-13.

IV-105

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Zagreb, the Kerestinec camp, January- April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Younger women were frequently taken out at night from this camp for Serbs and returned after 4-5 hours. The women told that they had been raped by 2-3 policemen each.

A witness heard, 55 years of age, was not raped but one of the policemen stuck a gun into her vagina and plucked her pubic hair threatening to kill her.

At night the guards would come into the prison rooms and force the female prisoners to strip naked and then dance and they called this "crazy dancing". They would whip them on their naked flesh and laugh as they danced. This went on for 3-4 hours. It usually took place in the morning hours. After the dancing they forced them to take showers, which was attended by the guards who would turn on steaming hot and cold water alternately.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Matanovic Mato,
2. Klajic Josip

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness before the investigating judge kept in the Committee's files under No. 205/94.

IV-106

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Zagreb, Kerestinec prison, March-August 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When this female witness was taken to this camp with other imprisoned Serbs the commander of the camp, Klajic said: We have no room for them, take them to the Sava river, kill them, let them flow down the Sava to their Serbia and to their Milosevic. They took them in anyway and placed them in totally empty rooms where there was no furniture at all, so that they had to lie on the concrete floor. Immediately on arrival the witness was taken to the "Black room" for interrogation; the room was sprinkled with blood. On a table was an array of torture implements: eye gouging pincers, knives of various forms for slaughter and cutting off body parts, saws, scissors, hanging ropes and other. In that room there were waiting for them men who said that they were the "Black legion".

They took them out into the snow and ordered them to take off their shoes and walk barefoot on the snow holding their hands behind their necks, and they kept hitting them throughout this ordeal. They forced them to carry 50-kg sandbags from one pile to another and back and the female witness who is 55 years of age had to do this also.

They brought children to the camp and showed the prisoners to them as Chetniks, gave the children stones and encouraged them to throw the stones at the prisoners.

At night they forced the male prisoners to dance with the female prisoners. They would order the men to strip to the waist and the women to strip from the waist and to take off their shoes and to dance thus. The dancing would last from 6-7 hours during which time they would keep turning the lights on and off.

After some 10 days, the "Black legion" was replaced by the military police, the unit "Cobra". They would take the prisoners out into the compound and order them to look for mines allegedly laid by the Chetniks, and several of them would be killed at a time when a mine exploded. They were taken away and thrown into a canal in which they were breeding fish.

The situation improved somewhat in June when the prison was visited by a Red Cross team.

Members of the Black legion administered electric shocks to interrogate the inmates and in the case of women, as was also the case with our witness, they connected electrodes to their breasts, their backs, heads and necks, causing intolerable pain and fainting. The witness describes that after such electric shocks she would lie unconscious for 2-3 days. As for men they would connect the electrodes to their genitals, they would hang them up by their feet or their hands, strip them naked and hold them in such a position the whole night.

Younger women were raped and the witness states the names of 5 women who were the victims of rape.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Klajic Josip, camp commander, and members of the " Black legion" and of the "Cobra" military police unit.

EVIDENCE: Record of the deposition of the witness of July 8,1994 kept in the Committee's files under No. 205-94-22

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IV-107

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Split, prison "Lora", June - August, 1992,

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness V.O., a retired professor, was beaten every day during his stay at the Lora prison. On one such occasion, when he instinctively wanted to protect his ribs, he was hit with a baseball bat on his lower right arm and both bones were broken as seen on the X-ray taken after he was exchanged.

The guards noticed that both of his arms had been broken, but despite that they handcuffed him and chained him to a hook supporting radiator pipes and then continued beating him until he lost consciousness.

Then they brought him to by pouring water over him and took him to an adjacent office where they ordered him to put his hands on the table with outstretched fingers and they hit him on the knuckles with a nightstick.

His hands were all swollen and blue from the fractures but no medical aid was extended until after he was exchanged.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:
1. Gidic,
2. Hodzic and
3. Vrkic, guards in the "Lora" prison

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness V.O. and medical documentation, kept in the Committee's files under No. 221-4/94-10.

IV-108

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Celebici near Konjic, camp, May- December, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: While he was held in this camp, the witness V.M. was, in addition to other ways, tortured in the following way:

Landzo burned his arms and legs with a white hot knife, leaving visible scars on both lower arms and lower legs.

Ramic made him take off his clothes in front of everyone and lean against the wall and then he hit him 25 times on the behind, and then Delic took a shovel handle and hit him with it until it broke, then took another one and beat the witness until it too broke, and then continued with a third one.

On two occasions Delic forced the witness M.V. to drink a litre of brandy in one minute and fifteen seconds and then he forced him to imitate a car in motion by running around in a circle, going through the motions of holding a wheel, shifting gears and imitating the sound of an engine. The guards , standing all around, would hit him when he passed them. These shows were staged every evening and they were also attended by citizens who watched them and had fun.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Delic Hazim, born in 1960, of father Ibro, deputy camp commander,
2. Landzo Eso, a.k.a. "Zenga", from Konjic, guard in the camp,
3.Ramic Serif, a.k.a."Seki", from Bijela, born in 1954 or 1955, guard.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness V.M. of May 25, 1994, before the investigating judge of the Basic Court in Nevesinje, within the case Kri.19/94, kept in the Committee's files under No. 221/94.

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IV-109

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Osijek, September 17-22, 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A group of captured YPA members from the Bela barracks in Osijek spent five days and four nights in a closed truck without water and food while during that time members of the National Guard abused them in different ways, beat them, put out cigarettes on their bodies, forced them to kneel and walk on their elbows over pieces of glass, pricked them with knives, threatened to shoot them.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zuvela Ratko,
2. Jaman Nikola,
3. Boras, nicknamed "Pajo" ex boxer,
4. Dimitrijevic Boro from Osijek,
5. Zdenko, commander of the red barracks, ZNG member from Glavas's unit.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness M.P. before the investigating judge of the Second Communal Court in Belgrade within case Kri.16/94, kept in the Committee's files under No. 73/94.

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IV-110

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Metkovic, tobacco station, June-July, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: With a group of captured YPA soldiers and officers, the witness was put in a room in the tobacco station in Metkovic, three stories under the ground, built as a nuclear shelter. The room was 2x1.5 metres of area, 2 metres high and hermetically sealed off so that the prisoners of war choked for lack of oxygen. When they would open the room everyone was half-dead, asphyxiated.

They spent a total of seven days in this room. During that time some civilians who were as often as not drunk would come and the guards would let them beat up the prisoners.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. "Bili", a guard, blond, of medium stature
2. Miro, a butcher from Metkovic

EVIDENCE: Deposition of the witness in Committee case 221/4-10-94, given before the investigating judge on June 29,1994.

IV-111

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Dretelj, camp, August 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness states that there were 99 Serb women in the camp at Dretelj when she was there and that all those women were raped. That was done every day, as a rule at night.

Since she was very exhausted and 60 years old, the witness reported for a check-up to doctor Hranilovic, who, instead of helping her, gave her an injection of something which intensified her pain. Then he called two uniformed soldiers and said to them: "Now you do your thing as you see fit as men". These two tore the dress she was wearing and then they both raped her. Than three others came and continued raping her. They beat her, pulled her hair, urinated in her mouth and "did all sorts of abnormal things to her which are not for normal people".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Dr. Zoran Hranilovic, surgeon from Zagreb, about 50 years old, 160 cm. tall, wears glasses, a Croat,
2-6. Five unidentified Croat soldiers.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness before the investigating judge kept in the Committee's files under No. 9/94-

IV-112

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Grude, camp in the school building, beginning of August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A group of imprisoned Serbs from Mostar was brought to the camp in Grude and since they could not be taken in there they were transferred to another camp.

On that occasion they showed them the inmates saying: "Look at these people inside, that is how we will treat you too." On that occasion the female witness saw people in the camp covered with blood and wounds, mutilated, some had no eyes, some had broken arms, cut off ears.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Dzota, police commander, a younger man, tall, athletic build, short hair.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness before the investigating judge of the Higher Court in Podgorica, of June 5, 1994, kept in the Committee's files under Nos. 9/94 and 221/94-4.

IV-113

DESIGNATION OF CRIME. Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Split, "Lora" prison, April - August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A couple of hours after his capture in Gabela in Herzegovina, where he was doing military service, with 14 soldiers and 3 officers from his unit, the witness M.M. was taken to Split to the "Lora" military prison where he stayed until he was exchanged on August 14, 1992.

During his stay in this prison the imprisoned members of the former YPA were forced to fight each other; they would divide them into two groups and force them to hit one another on the head with their fists and the guards would punish them if they saw them simulating the blows. They made them run around with their fellow inmates astride on their shoulders, and whenever the one under would fall the rider would have to take over. They made them stand for hours on end in the sun at noon and many fainted. At night they often woke them shouting "Get up you bandits", and took them out into the compound ordering them to clean the grounds, not letting them sleep.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Gudic Ante,
2. Andjelko N.
3. "Tonci"

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness M.M. before the investigating judge of the Communal Court in Topola on May 9, 1994, No. Kri.13/94, kept in the Committee's files under No.126/94.

IV-114

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Pula,"Katarina" barracks, March - May 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness and seven other prisoners of war were brought to the barracks housing the light stormers' unit. The inmates' chores included the cleaning of the compound, dormitories, shoe shining, and moving rocks from one place to another. The prisoners were maltreated and humiliated.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Stupar Vlado, commander of the guard,
2. Mikulic Branko

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness Z.Lj., kept in the Committee's files under No. 76/94.

IV-115

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A group of captured YPA officers and soldiers was brought into the amphitheatre of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering where there were some 200 HOS members in uniform. They ordered the prisoners to strip naked and lined them up at intervals of 1 meter. They forced them to say the Ustashi greeting "Ready for the homeland" with their right arms raised up and to sing Croat and Moslem songs insulting Serbs. After that they started beating them all over with nightsticks, rubber hammers, kicked them with their booted feet and hit them with their arms.

Then they brought in grass, forced the prisoners to eat it and made sure that they swallowed it.

After that they forced them to have intercourse with one another. The heard witness was forced to kneel down and take a captain's penis in his mouth an this lasted very long and when the witness started vomiting a HOS member grabbed him by the hair and threw him on the ground and then viciously kicked him in the ribs.

The names of six persons who were on that occasion also forced to engage in public in unnatural sexual acts are known to the Committee.

This torture lasted about three hours.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Masla Cazim, from Nevesinje, about 26 years old, and others

EVIDENCE: Deposition of witness kept in the Committee's files under No. 221/4 - 10-94, given before the investigating judge on June 29, 1994.

IV-116

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Zagreb, the Kerestinec camp, June 1992 - March 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Serbs, prisoners of war and civilians, were incarcerated in this prison and were forbidden to communicate mutually. The lights were on at night in their rooms. They had to look at the floor at all times and hold their hands behind their backs. A frequently practiced form of maltreatment was for them to stand for as long as nine hours with their hands behind their backs and their heads bent downwards.

The emaciated and very poorly fed prisoners were forced to lift steel slabs weighing from 200 to 300 kilograms in the yard. They were beaten in the process. Many urinated blood as a result.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Matanovic Mato, camp commander,
2. Strupr Vladimir,
3. Krasavac Nedeljko,
4. Vitkovic Miroslav,
5. Bjelobrk Mirko,
6. Kovacevic Matija,
7. Katahaj Slavko,
8. Cvitkovic Miroslav,
9. Beslic Miroslav,
10. Mandic Petar,
11. Mugosa N., all of them MPs or guards in this camp, wearing uniforms with the insignia of the "Cobra" unit.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness Z.Lj. of March 4, 1994 before the investigating judge of the Higher Court in Podgorica in the case Kri.45/94, kept in the Committee's files under No. 76/94.

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IV-117

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

PLACE AND TIME: Konjic, prison at the Department of the Interior, May 2 - 9, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness M.K. was an activist of the SDS (Serbian Democratic Party) and was incarcerated on May 2 in the prison in the building of the Department of the Interior.

A mock execution of the witness M.K. was staged during his stay in prison. The firing squad was commanded by Sunj Sehzad.

The prisoners were often beaten and Ristic Lazo fared the worst, several of his teeth having been knocked out and his nose broken.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Sunj Sehzad, from Konjic, who arrested the witness and commanded the mock firing squad,
2. Prevljak Smajo, sergeant of the guard in Konjic,
3. Begic Amir, from Konjic,
4. the son of Novalic Ramo, from Konjic

EVIDENCE: Deposition of witnesses M.K. and P.M. before the investigating judge of the Basic Court in Nevesinje, kept in the Committee's files under Nos. 221/94/4 and 221/94-5.

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IV-118

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Ljubuski, camp, mid-May - second half of October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The prisoners incarcerated in this camp were systematically beaten during their stay there. As a rule a group of some 10 prison security staff would gather in the evening and then they would call out a number of prisoners, line them up facing the wall and then battered them with nightsticks, their legs and arms all over their bodies, especially in the genitals. When a prisoner fainted and fell they would call someone from his cell to take him away. This lasted from several hours to a whole night. They would be at one prisoner for 15-20 minutes at a time, depending on how much he could take before fainting.

The worst beating took place on the Bayram when they viciously beat up all the prisoners having previously gagged them with rags and put plastic bags on their heads.

Such beatings took place on other occasions as well, as a rule when a Croat soldier was killed or wounded.

Two prisoners between 50-55 years of age, both surnamed Milosevic, succumbed to this torture. One of them was completely gray-haired. They burned them with welding torches so that their clothes stuck to their wounds.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Matic Damir from a village in the commune of Ljubuski, about 25 years old, cca. 175 cm. tall, camp commander,
2. Susac Ivica from Ljubuski, deputy camp commander,
3. Mihaljevic Kreso, a.k.a. "Cupo" from the vicinity of Capljina, around 25 years old, 170 cm. tall, blond curly hair, guard,
4. Macic Nedo, cca.25 years old, blond, guard, trains karate in the Mostar club "Student"
5.Begic Mate, brown hair, athletic build, a characteristic squeaky voice, guard,
6. Karlo, surname unknown, about 190 cm. tall, around 25 years of age, pitch black curly hair and dark complexion, athletic build,
7.Radoslav, around 25 years old, over 190 cm. tall, dark short hair, guard.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of two witnesses kept in the Committee's files under No. 221/94.

IV-119

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, camp at the airport near the Military High School, end of October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This camp had a section for men and a section for women.

In the period in question the prisoners were as a rule taken out to perform various work in the vicinity of Mostar.

The prisoners were occasionally beaten.

In comparison to the other camps in which the witness had been, the conditions in this camp were somewhat better, because they had beds and blankets.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Skender, surname unknown, around 30 years old, markedly broad- shouldered, strong, brawny, dark,
2. Ibro, around 30 years old, dark, skinny and ugly, policeman,
3. Marcinko, around 50 years old, blond.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of witnesses kept in the Committee's files under No. 221/94.

IV-120

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Ljubuski, the old prison, end of April - mid-August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The guard Karlo forced the witness to engage in unnatural sexual intercourse repeatedly, namely to perform fellatio on R.I. and R.I. to do the same to the witness.

This he also did to other prisoners.

On another occasion Susac took the witness, who had been captured as a YPA member, to a room in which there was an obviously mentally deranged Moslem woman and tried to force him to have intercourse with her while he looked on through the eyepiece. The witness refused and Susac then brought another prisoner and the witness does not know what happened then.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Matic Dragan, around 25 years old, tall, dark, athletic build, commander of the guard in the camp for about a month,
2. Susac Ivan, born in 1962 or 1963, electrician by trade, until the war employed in the road company in Mostar where he also lived, was guard commander in the camp,
3. Karlo, around 30 years old, dark hair, guard in the camp.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness before the investigating judge, of May 27, 1994, in the Basic Court in Nevesinje, case Kri.19/94, kept in the Committee's files under No. 221/94-6.

IV-121

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Zagreb, the Kerestinec prison, May 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Immediately on his arrival in this prison, the witness V.N. was kicked between the legs by a guard in boots which resulted in testicular hemorrhage.

The person in charge in this prison was "Lojza". When he came in the morning he would greet the imprisoned Serbs with: "Hail Jesus and Mary you Chetniks, fuck your Chetnik mothers", and the prisoners had to reply: "Jesus and Mary forever, hail the Lord". Then he forced them to say the prayers Our Father and Hail Mary and then to sing ustashi songs, and this sometimes lasted for hours.

A certain Azra was especially cruel in beating the prisoners. She would as a rule order them to put their hands above their necks and lean onto the wall with their legs spread. She would kick the prisoner in such a position holding him to prevent him from falling, which he usually did when she stopped kicking and moved away.

Before exchanging them they asked each of the prisoners whether they wanted to be exchanged. If the answer was yes the prisoner would be viciously beaten up, and if the answer was no the prisoner would be viciously beaten up all the same.

When the witness V. N. was exchanged on May 22 in Lipovac he was in no condition to walk so that they brought him in an ambulance.

They received only one ration of food a day: one loaf of bread for 5-6 people and a 30-gram tin of meat paste. The bread was stale and often obviously trampled on by boots.

In the room with the witness there were 34 prisoners and they got 9 liters of water daily.

Visits to the men's room were limited so that 10 prisoners had to pass through it in one minute and this was allowed twice a day.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. "Lojza", from Kupres, around 30 years old, medium stature, blond,
2. Azra, (woman) around 30 years old, medium stature, blonde

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness V.N. before the investigating judge of the District Court in Belgrade, of July 6, 1994, kept in the Committee's files under No. 298/94.

IV-122

IV-122

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Igman, the hotel "Mraziste", end of May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After having been captured on Mt. Bjelasnica by Moslem soldiers, they were taken to the hotel "Mraziste" and put in the basement in which there used to be a disco.

During their stay in this prison the prisoners were beaten and the witness heard, Z.Dj., suffered a brain concussion and a fractured right cheek bone and was bruised and injured all over from the beating.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Moslem army troops under the command of Juka Prazina

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness Z.Dj. of June 26,1994, kept in the Committee's files under No. 221/4-94-6.

IV-123

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Ljubuski, the old prison, end of April - mid-August 1992,

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: One way of torturing the prisoners was to deprive them of food for two or three days in a row and then "Cupo" would bring a panful of some food which was excessively salty and make a prisoner eat it all at once. The witness heard, S.A. was thus made to eat extremely salty meals three times, after which he was given no water at all.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Matic Dragan, around 25 years old, tall, dark, athletic build, commander of the guard in the camp for about a month,
2. Susec Ivan, born in 1962-1963,
3. "Cupo", whose name is probably Mihaljevic Kreso, was a guard, beat the prisoners most viciously. Of medium stature, medium developed physique, black curly hair. Characteristically deep voice.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness S.A. before the investigating judge, of May 27,1994, kept in the Committee's files under No. 221/94-6.

IV-124

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Gospic and Smiljan, August 31 - December 21, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness J.S. was arrested on August 31, 1991 by the police in Gospic and was held in prison alternately in Gospic and Smiljan. Immediately after arrest he was tortured and viciously beaten and this lasted throughout his stay in prison.

They would put a bag on his head and handcuff him and then batter him all over the body with various sticks, rifle butts, logs. At night they would barge into the cell, strangle him, frighten him, mentally torture him, pour cold water on him in December when the temperature was 20 degrees C below zero, force him to drink urine and swallow buttons from an army uniform.

They would give a knife to the witness J.S. and to his friend Milan Cubrilo who was also a prisoner and then they would tell them that the one who agreed to slaughter the other would be set free.

The food in the Gospic prison, where the witness J.S. spent most of the time, was very meager and sometimes they would get no food or water for days.

Due to such treatment the witness J.S. suffered irreversible mental and physical damage.

As far as the witness J.S. knows, there were 215 Serbs in the Gospic prison at the time.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Pajo, a.k.a. "Conjar", truck transporter before the war, commander of the police in Gospic,
2. Dasovic, born in Perusic near Gospic, before the war worked in the Department of the Interior in Gospic, member of Croatian police forces,
3. Matic Josip, of father Ante, guard in the Gospic prison,
4. Super Josip, prison warden in Gospic, before the war was with the National defence department in Gospic,
5. Franic Ivica, guard in the Gospic prison,
6. Zdravko, a.k.a. "Julsa", guard in the prison, around 22 years old, well-built, strong.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness J.S. of August 4, 1994, kept in the Committee's files under No. 340/94-1.

IV-125

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Donja Mahala, October 6 - November 8, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness heard, M.L., a peasant, lived in Novi Grad in the commune of Odzak until May 8, 1992 when all the Serbs from this village were first imprisoned in the camp at Odzak and later transferred to other camps.

On October 6, 1992, the witness M.L. was transferred to the camp at Donja Mahala. Forty to fifty Serbs from this camp had to dig trenches every day along the front line towards the Serbs, near the camp.

They dug trenches every day including Saturdays and Sundays. They worked incessantly from the early morning hours until late at night, and sometimes during the night too.

This lasted until November 8,1992 when as he was digging trenches along the first line of fire he was hit in the head by shrapnel, he did not know from which direction it came, and it blew away his face. He came to in a Croatian hospital in Slavonski Brod where he remained for a month and was then returned to a camp in Slavonski brod where he remained until the exchange which took place on June 20,1993 in Dragalici.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Vincentic Pero, a.k.a. "Pero konj (Horse)", camp commander in Donja Mahala, born in 1968 in Donja Mahala, the commune of Orasje.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness M.L. of September 1, 1994 kept in the Committee's files under No. 365/94-2 and the opinion of the commission of experts.

IV-126

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Odzak camp, end of May, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was incarcerated in the camp located in the gym in Odzak, where there were over 700 Serbs. One night between 1 and 2 a.m. Golubovic came into the gym with a torch lamp, beamed it into the witness's face, pointed a finger at him and ordered him out. He took him to the former teachers' room where Bozic and Tolic were. He could see a girl he knew, around 22-23 years old, lying in the corner naked. Golubovic ordered him to strip, which he was forced to do, then to lie down on his stomach between her legs and lick her genitals , which lasted for 15-20 minutes. Golubovic, Bozic and Tolic sat in armchairs, looked on and laughed all the while.

Then they ordered the witness to stand up and forced the girl to kneel and to take his penis into her mouth. During that time Tolic kept hitting the witness on the back and behind with a stick. This lasted for some ten minutes. Afterwards they took the girl to some other room, told the witness to get dressed and then all three beat him up and returned him to the gym.

The witness learned from other prisoners that they too had been forced to have sexual intercourse with this girl and he lists the names of the witnesses.

He also said that they threatened one of the prisoners that his penis would be cut off if he should be unable to have intercourse with the girl, and they kept grabbing at his penis and cut through his pants, as the witness saw for himself.

This witness also states that in this camp one of the imprisoned Serbs, whose name he gives, was forced to rape a Serb woman, between 40 and 50 years of age, in the gym locker room. All the prisoners were forced to watch by Golubovic, Tolic, Kljajic and Abadzic.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Golubovic Anto, camp commander
2. Bozic Jurica, guard shift commander,
3. Tolic Josip, " "

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witness kept in the Committee' s files under No. 365/94-1.

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IV-127

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), July - August, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During his stay in the camp in Bosanski Brod the witness L.J. was imprisoned with other Serbs, from May 1992.

From this camp they took them outside Bosanski Brod to work along the line of separation from the Serbs and they had to dig trenches, dugouts and other military facilities. The witness L.J. did this for a month and a half until he was wounded.

On August 11 about 9 a.m. he was digging a canal in Gradac in the commune of Derventa with another 17 Serbs. All of a sudden he felt a sharp pain in his right leg. He was taken to a Croatian hospital in Slavonski Brod in Croatia where he stayed for several days and then was returned to the camp again.

The witness L.J. stated that the following Serb prisoners were killed on the first line of fire while digging trenches:

1. Milojevic Milivoje,
2. Dragic Tomo,
3. Curic Petar,
4. Bjelic Slobodan,
5. Pavic Jadranko,
6. Pavic Vid and
7. Stanic Marko, all from Novi Grad or Donja Dubica in the commune of Odzak.

On October 25, 1992, the witness P.B. was wounded by an exploding shell in the village of Korace. In the hospital a piece of shrapnel was removed from his neck and they told him that another fragment had remained in his spine. His right arm is partially paralyzed as a consequence.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Golubovic Ante, camp commander, about 40 years old, previously lived in Odzak, born in Osjecak near Novi Grad.

EVIDENCE: Record of the hearing of the witnesses L.J. and P.B. kept in the Committee's files under No. 365/94-3-4 as well as medical documentation.

IV-128

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war.

PLACE AND TIME: Dretelj camp, May - August, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was in the Dretelj camp from its establishment and spent a total of 105 days in it.

As she testified before the investigating judge, in addition to being beaten up the imprisoned Serb women were systematically raped throughout this period. She herself had been raped by 20 of the prison staff, all dressed in HOS uniforms and uniforms with lily emblems.

She gave the following data about the persons who had raped her once or more:

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. "Dugi", name and surname unknown, between 25 and 30 years old, cca. 175 cm. tall, skinny with a long pock-marked face and a deep voice.

2. Salko from the vicinity of Tuzla, about 25 years of age, cca. 160 cm. tall, small build, blond, balding. A Moslem. He always had a knife which he often threatened the prisoners with.

3."Muf", name and surname unknown, about 20 years of age, cca. 170 cm. tall, long straight black hair, a Croat.

4.Dujmovic Dragan from Toronto, Canada, around 35 years of age, cca. 180 cm. tall, big, fat. A Croat. Especially brutal batterer.

5.Vranjes, a.k.a. "Cikoja", barber by trade, about 25 years of age, cca 160 cm. tall, black curly hair. Was wounded in the left foot. The little and next- to- little toe on his left foot were missing.

6.Cosic Hektor, a.k.a. "Dida", from Konjic, lived in Australia, around 55 years of age, cca. 160 cm. tall, gray-haired, skinny. A Croat. Especially viciously beat the men.

7.Dzo (Joe), an American citizen,introduced himself as a journalist, around 48 years of age, cca. 180 cm. tall, lean, brown-haired with a perm. Cannot speak Serbian.

8. Bjelis Zvonimir, a.k.a. "Crvenkapica (Little Red Riding Hood)," from Opuzen near Metkovic, between 20 and 25 years of age, 180- 185 cm. tall, fat and strong. A real beast of a man.

9. Seselj Zeljko from Opuzen, about 20, cca 170 cm.tall, dark, of medium stature. Especially vicious torturer.

10.Medic Ivan, from Donji Radisici near Ljubuski, born in 1952, about 150 cm. tall. Was a road sweeper in Ljubuski, skinny,brown-haired, with a mustache. Brutal batterer. Always had a knife with which he would go around nicking the prisoners.

11.Cevra, a.k.a. "Bosanac" whose name is unknown, from the vicinity of Sarajevo, lived in Switzerland, between 25-30 years of age, cca. 180 cm. tall, dark. A rapist and batterer.

12. Unidentified military policeman from Metkovic, around 30 years of age, cca 160 cm. tall, plumpish, blond, unkempt round face. Rapist and pervert, speciality anal penetration.

13. Unidentified soldier from Zagreb, around 20 years old. Was wounded in the lower right leg and had a plaster cast. Long dark face and short black hair.

14.Unidentified soldier from Zagreb, blond, short very light blond hair. Wore one cross-shaped earring.

15.-16. Two Albanians wearing HOS uniforms, between 20-25 years of age. Both brown-haired and well-built. They resembled one another. Later they were put in prison and some proceedings were instituted against them.

17. Aleksandar, a.k.a. "Sasa" from Crikvenica, around 18 years of age, cca 180 cm. tall, skinny, emaciated. A Croat. Rapist and torturer.

18.Marinko from the vicinity of Brcko, lived in Crikvenica, around 30 years of age, cca 180. cm. tall, dark. big. A Croat. Stutters. Rapist and batterer.

19. Goran, whose surname is probably Zec, a.k.a. "Grom"(Thunder) from the vicinity of Varazdin, around 30 years of age, cca. 190 cm. tall, slim, balding, small head bones. Rapist and batterer.

20. Tomo from the vicinity of Drnis, around 35 years of age, cca. 165 cm. tall, black hair, fat, swollen, pock-marked face. An alcoholic. A Croat. Allegedly he had been arrested by Serbs near Kostajnica and spent time in the Manjaca camp and after three months was exchanged. Viciously beat the prisoners.

21. Vego Mile, waiter from Capljina, about 25 years of age, tall, dark, a Croat. He personally did not take part in the raping but he incited others to it and he watched deriving pleasure. He forced the women to take off their clothes and then stuck sticks up their vaginas. He forced the men to engage in unnatural intercourse.

EVIDENCE: Evidence of this is kept in the Committee's files under No. 356/94.

V. Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons

YU/CS 780-92/DOC-4/S

V.034

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Bradina, village near Konjic, on May 25 or 26,1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Zoka cut off the head of captured Serb soldier Sretko Kuljanin, who had been wounded. He took the head to Konjic and kept kicking it before finally impaling it on a stake.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zoka (Pero) Zvonko, from the village of Podorasac, the municipality of Konjic, soldier in the armed forces of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by witness B.K. and evidence in the documents of the Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Nevesinje, filed with the Committee under No. 106/94.

NOTE: Addition to form under I-034.

YU/CS 780-92/DOC-4/S

V-035

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Split, Firule Hospital, June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: As conscript doing military service in JNA, witness S.Z. sustained a shrapnel wound in his left shoulder, on June 7, 1992. He was captured after that, near Pocitelj in former Bosnia-Herzegovina, by a military unit from Croatia, taken to Split and placed in Firule Hospital, where he was treated for 8 days.

In this hospital, witness S.Z. and another Serb, who had been beaten up in prison, were guarded by military policemen.

During his stay in this hospital, the witness was given antibiotics only twice and a tranquilizing pill once and his wound was bandaged only twice. The food that he received was very bad.

He was harassed every day in the hospital. He was forced to stare at one point for hours. He was not allowed to sleep. If he would doze off, he would be hit. He was also beaten by people who came outside the hospital and the guards went out into the hall during that time.

One evening, Robert Azrinovic, who had lived in Bijelo Polje before, entered the hospital and demanded to slaughter witness S.Z., but the military policeman Ivica from Sinj prevented it.

On another occasion, a Croat woman dressed in Croatian Army uniform came in and forced witness S.Z. to drink his own urine from the urine pot.

During his stay in the hospital, the witness was accused for alleged slaughter of a nun.

Even though he did not recover, he was transferred to "Lora" prison.

Witness M.B., who had sustained serious injuries in the Ljubuski detention camp, was transferred to Firule Hospital, where he was treated for a month.

During this hospital treatment, because of his fractured ribs and appearance of blood in his urine, and kidney insufficiency, he was on chemodialysis five time.

The hospital staff subjected him to awful humiliation. They wrote in his health status list that he was a chetnik (even though he was a retired person). He was particularly beaten by nurses, wounded Croat soldiers and hospital visitors. They knocked out the teeth in his upper jaw on both left and right sides.

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(V-035)

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Firule Hospital staff.

EVIDENCE: Records on witness S.Z. hearing, of June 29, 1994, before the investigating judge, filed with the Committee under No. 221/4-94-9 and witness M.B. hearing, of April 5, 1994, filed with the Committee under No. 205/94-13.

YU-SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

V-036

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Srebrenica, hospital, between July 24 and 27, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Halilovic, as soldier of Moslem Armed formations, shot to death a civilian in the hospital. The civilian was Stojan Krsmanovic, nee 1924, from the village of Rekovac, the municipality of Bratunac. Krsmanovic was placed in the hospital after he had been captured and injured by Moslem armed units of Ejup Golic, when he was on his way home from Jelovac to Rekovac, unarmed.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Emir (Safet) Halilovic, barber by profession, from Srebrenica, born in the village of Budak, the municipality of Srebrenica.

EVIDENCE: The documentation filed with the Committee under No. 371/94-1 and in the documents of the Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Zvornik Kt. 9/94, where the records on autopsy performed by the physician of the out-patient health center in Bratunac are also filed.

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YU-SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

V-037

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Nescak, January - May, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Even though before he arrived to this detention camp, witness P.B. had been treated in hospital for two and half months for consequences of wounds, he was frequently beaten. The guards took individual prisoners out of the cell to the hall to beat them, but sometimes also beat them one by one inside the cells. The witness and other prisoners were beaten with sticks, rifle-butts, fists and legs, for which reason, according the the witness statement, their backs were all black.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Miro Cvitanovic, aged about 35, of medium height, half-bold, with brown short hair, from West Slavonia by birth,
2. NN Zagorac, aged about 28, of medium height, slim, brown hair,
3. Joka Andrijanic, from Gornja Dubica, aged about 25, of medium height.

EVIDENCE: Records on witness P.B. hearing, filed with the Committee under No. 365/94-4, and the medical documentation.

YU-SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

V-038

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Split, "Lora" prison, mid April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness N.K. spent only one day in this prison.

Immediately upon his arrival to "Lora", he and some ten other prisoners were taken out to a field. Military policemen came, carrying metal pipes about 50 cm long and 3/4 inch thick. They beat the prisoners with those pipes all over their bodies. The witness was beaten just like the others even though he had been wounded.

Using those pipes, they broke witness N.K.'s right arms on three places, his left upper arm on two places, as well as his shoulder bone. The beating lasted for some two hours. Each time he fell down under heavy blows, the policemen started kicking him and stepping on him with their feet. All of his teeth were knocked out on that occasion.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Tomo Dujic, the prison warden.

EVIDENCE: The medical documentation and records on witness N.K.'s hearing before the investigating judge, of July 7, 1994, filed with the documentation of the Committee under No. 205/94-20.

YU-SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

V-039

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Split, "Lora" prison, June-August, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Even though he was brought to this prison from hospital where he had been treated for many injuries for a month, and even though his discharge list, that was given to the prison warden, said that he had to report once in two days for further treatment, the warden did not allow him to be provided with any medical assistance whatsoever.

Even though he was a retired person, he was treated as a prisoner of war (RZ) and marked as "RZ 139".

Witness M.B. was first placed in block "B" and later in block "C".

As a result of harassment, he sustained several injuries, his ribs were broken and his kidney damaged, and the left side of his body was paralyzed. After being released from this prison - through an exchange - he was taken to a hospital, where he was treated for three week.

Witness M.B. and other prisoners were also forced to fight with each others incessantly for 5-6 hours and to stand in the sun until they fall down.

For that reason, witness M.B. lost weight, which fell from 86 kg at the time of detention to 50 kg.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Toma Dujic, the prison warden,
2. Mate,
3. Ivan,
4. Ivo,
5. Giljo, the prison guards.

EVIDENCE: Records on witness M.B. hearing, of April 5, 1994, filed with the Committee under No. 205/94-13 and medical documentation of the Army-Military Academy in Belgrade.

YU-SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

V-040

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Citluk, near Gospic, September 10, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the "Medak pocket" operation, Dmitrovic and Puljko tied the feet of a wounded civilian, about 45 years old, and dragged him to Djuro Krainovic's house, where a part of their reconnaissance squad was staying. Djenanovic tied the wounded civilian to the fender of a "Yugo" car and drove him around. Then Djenanovic and Petti tied him under his arms and hung him on a (pine) tree in front of the mentioned house, for Petti, Poplasen, Lovric and Sokec to throw a knife at him from the distance of 5-6 meters. They inflicted several stubs on him. At the end, Sokec killed the wounded civilian by thrusting the knife to his heart, Lovric cur off his ears and took them as a trophy.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Johaness Tilder, lieutenant, deputy commander of the reconnaissance-sabotage squad of the the 9th motorized guards brigade, born in Enkhuizen, Holland,
2. Kresa Kresimir, sergeant major of the Croatian Army, born in 1959 in Senj,
3. Niko Poplasen,
4. Ivan Sokec, born in 1965,
5. Boris Dmitrovic,born in 1969,in Rijeka,
6. Drago Puljak, born 1972., in Ogulin,
7. Jaro Lovric, born 1969, in Travnik,
8. Luka Barisic, born 1964, in Bihac,
9. Joso Brlek, born 1970, in Rijeka,
10. Misko Petti, lieutenant of the Croatian Army, aged about 32, born in Senj,
11. Brica Djenanovic, sergeant major of the Croatian Army, born in 1974, in Bruse, and
12. Mladen Vrgincek, staff sergeant in the reconnaissance-sabotage squad of the 9th motorized guards unit.

EVIDENCE: Criminal records of the Regional Court in Knin, filed with the Committee under No. 328/94.

YU-SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

V-041

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Citluk near Gospic, September 9, 1993, around 16.00hrs.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the "Medak Pocket" operation, Tilder and his subordinate soldiers Djenanovic and Petti, having been informed that a Serb soldier about 50 years old, with a wounded leg, was lying by the roadside near Krajinovic's house in Citluk, where they were staying. They went to the wounded person. Petti first gouged his eyes with a knife and took them as a trophy, then cut off his head with the knife, while Tilder and Djenanovic helped by holding the wounded men by his legs and arms.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Johaness Tilder, lieutenant, deputy commander of the reconnaissance-sabotage squad of the 9th motorized guards brigade, born in Enkhuizen, Holland,

11. Barber Djenanovic, sergeant major of the Croatian Army, born in 1974, in Bruse, and

10. Misko Petti, lieutenant of the Croatian Army, aged about 32, born in Senj,

EVIDENCE: Criminal records of the Regional Court in Knin, filed with the Committee under No. 328/94.

YU-SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

V-042

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Split, "Lora" prison, May - June, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the month and half of his stay in "Lora", witness P.B. was subjected to all kinds of humiliation and beating, even though he had been wounded.

On three occasions, boys aged 7-8 were brought in from the town. One prisoner after another, including witness P.B., were taken out of the cell to the yard and forced to sit down on the concrete floor, and one child for each prisoner was mounted on a chair to urinate on the prisoner from above. Then the prisoner was taken back to the cell and another prisoner was taken out.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Svabo, Dalmatinac, aged about 30, 160 cm tall, averagely built, black hair,
2. Pero, aged about 25, averagely built.

EVIDENCE: Records on witness P.B.'s hearing before the investigating judge in the case filed with the Committee under No. 365/94-4.

YU-SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

V-043

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Donja Dubica, April 19, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness P.B. was arrested as JNA soldier on April 19, after he had been wounded; three bullets had shot him in his leg.

Croatian soldiers took him to a hospital in the village of Prud, where the nurse, daughter of Dr. Majic from Prud, put salt on his wounded legs and bandaged them. It caused him terrible pain and infection. Some soldiers of the Croatian Defense Council kicked him in the head with their boots, and then took him by boat across the Sava river to Slavonski Samac. When he asked for some water, one of the soldiers urinated in a beer bottle and forced him to drink the urine together with the pain relieving pill that he was given.

He was placed in a van and taken through the villages of Mala Kopanica, Velika Kopanica, Devrinja and Vrpolje, and further to Slavonski Brod. In all these places, the vehicle stopped and he was shown as a captured chetnik. In one of the villages, a man wanted to drag the witness out and cut his throat, and another man brought his child, a boy of pre-school age according to the witness, cocked his gun and gave it to the boy to shoot. The boy pointed the gun at the witness P.B. and said that he could not kill him, threw the gun, spat on the witness and left.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. The daughter of Dr. Majic from Prud,
2. Unknown soldiers of Croatian Defense Council.

EVIDENCE: Records on witness P.B.'s hearing filed with the Committee under No. 365/94-6.

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YU-SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

V-044

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Zagreb, Kerestinec prison, July - August, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Since he was seriously wounded, the witness was treated for 82 days in KPD Hospital, Zagreb, bb Shimunska Street, after which he was transferred to Kerestinec, where he stayed for about a month. He was sent to Kerestinec, as he was told, to serve time, because while he was in the hospital in Slavonski Brod, he was interrogated in the hospital room and charged with two murders. However, he was neither taken to a court nor given any court decision; he was only told that he had been sentenced.

In Kerestinec, he was tortured with electric power in such a way that a wire was tied to his ear and another wire to his sexual organ, and telephone handle was then turned on exposing him to high voltage electric shocks, causing convulsions of his entire body and paralysis of certain parts of his body, along with awful pain and fear.

Across the prison was a medieval castle and in its cellar a torture chamber, where the witness was taken to be beaten.

A few days after the witness had been brought to the Kerestinec detention camp and placed in a cell with 18 other prisoners, Mato Lausic came in and called this witness's name, saying that he wanted to see a chetnik from Posavina. When the witness responded, Lausic told him to take off his clothes and show his wounds, and then said: "Nothing but an ax can kill you, Bosnian", and put an instrument, that looked like a gun, on his bosom. At that moment, the witness felt a strong electric shock which threw him back so that his back hit against the wall and he fell down. The witness was hit so hard that he was in a state of shock for some 15-20 minutes and he believes that he is still suffering the consequences of that electric shock.

One of the prisoners told him that the person who harassed him was Lausic and later on, he saw Lausic on television, standing next to Tudjman.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

a. Mato Lausic, the then bodyguard of Franjo Tudjman and high official in the Ministry of the Interior of Croatia.

EVIDENCE: Records on witness hearing, of September 2, 1994, filed with the Committee under No. 365/94-6.

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YU-SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

V-045

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: April, "Lora" prison, June - July, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness B.K. was brought to "Lora" detention camp and was kept there for two months. Even though he had been wounded, his leg had been amputated and he walked on crutches, he was subjected to beating.

On one occasion, he was forced to lie completely naked on the floor over which they had poured water. Then they tied inductor telephone wires to his ear and his left big toe, and turned on the electric current. The electric shocks caused him convulsions and terrible pain, and the current was left on until his mouth and ears started to bleed.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Tadija, the prison warden.
2. Saktas, assistant warden.

EVIDENCE: Records on witness B.K.'s hearing before the investigating judge, filed with the Committee under No. 365/94-7, and the medical documentation for this witness, who was born in 1974.

VI. Hostage taking and detention camps

VI-029

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishing of camps

PLACE AND TIME: Konjic, October 4 - December 24, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness P.G., a physician, his wife G., a bank clerk and K.S., over 70 years of age, were detained during the above metnioned period in one of the rooms of the Konjic Police Station. They learned from the warders that they had been detained in order to be exchanged for the prisoners kept by the Serbs.

They were not interrogated during the above stated period, neither were they allowed to take a bath or receive visits, nor were they taken anywhere or permitted to leave the room at all. They were released on Catholic Christmas, but were instructed to report to the Police Station several times every day.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: Guska (Ibrahim) Jasmin (1955), the Commissioner of the Konjic Police Station.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by the witness P.G. filed with the Committee under No. 380/94.

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VI-030

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishing of camps

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, July - August 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness R.T. had been employed as a storage keeper for the Belgrade company "Vetprom" in Sarajevo, No. 43 Blagoja Parovica Str., until July 1992 when the members of Green Berets came, arrested him and took him to prison although the witness, 58 years old, had never been engaged in politics.

At the time of his arrest he was beaten up and had one tooth knocked out. He was detained for a month and a half. Thereafter he was exchanged for Muslim soldiers and then crossed over to the Serb territory.

On the day the exchange was carried out, he received a certificate issued by the Ministry of National Defence of Bosnia-Herzegovina - the Sarajevo Territorial Defence HQ - which stated that he had been brought in on that day by the Military Police and released thereupon since there were no reasons for his further detention.

He abandoned a furnished flat in Sarajevo which, according to his estimation, is valued at DM 500,000.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: Ramiz, Commander of Police, Commune of Novi Grad, who had detained the witness.
EVIDENCE: Testimony by the witness R.T. filed in the Committee documentation under No. 283/94 and the certificate No. 492-92 dated August 21, 1992.

VI-031

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishing of camps

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, a camp on the premises of "Slobodan Vukovic" School, Blagoja Parovica Str., Novo Sarajevo, May - June 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A testimony was heard by the witness R.DJ. who was over 70 years of age at the time and retired for more than ten years and was living in her flat on her own. Around 3:00 a.m., an armed and uniformed group of members of Green Berets broke into her flat. They started to beat her on all parts of her body and to pull her by the hair asking her to reveal the whereabouts of her grandson who did not live with her. After that she was tied up, taken out in her night-gown and packed with other prisoners into a lorry which took them to the "Slobodan Vukovic" School where the detained Serbs were accommodated -actually only women and some amongst them were even older than her.

The younger ones were being taken away and never seen again.

She has spotted Safet Isovic and Hanka Paldum, the singers, among the interrogators.

The witness R.DJ. stayed in the camp for Serbs until after her exchange. She had abandoned a fully furnished flat in Sarajevo of 65 sq.m. She is now living in Nis as a refugee, without any sustenance.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: 1. Safet Isovic
2. Hanka Paldum, et.al.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by the witness R.DJ. heard on June 30, 1994 and filed in the Committee documentation under No. 283/94-1.

VI-032
DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishing of camps

PLACE AND TIME: Rascani near Duvno (Tomislavgrad), the camp, end of April 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Upon arrival of the witness P.S. in this camp, he found about 200 Serbs imprisoned there. They were mostly elderly people incapable of work. The Croat soldiers burst occasionally among the prisoners and took the individuals who never came back again. It was rumoured that those people were taken away and killed.

During his detention in the camp, the witness P.S. was subjected to interrogation only once for one hour.
INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: 1. Landeka, Chief of Police

EVIDENCE: Records on hearing of the witness P.S. (65), a pensioner, before an investigative judge, filed in the Committee documentation under No. 205/94-19.

VI-033

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishing of camps

PLACE AND TIME: Zagreb, June 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness Z.LJ. entered in Croatia with valid identification papers from Slovenia, together with his girl friend who was supposed to extend her visa in the German Consulate in Zagreb. The witness Z.LJ. was arrested at his entry in Zagreb and the following was requisitioned from him: a "Golf" automobile with the German registration plates STA-ST-24, 3,800 Deutsch Marks, a golden chain weighing 60 gramms, a golden ring with a black plate, a golden bracelet wighing 11 gramms, an "Orient" watch, etc. Immediately upon imprisonment he was ordered to take off his civilian clothes and put on a uniform of the former JNA (Yugoslav People's Army) which had on its back an inscription "PWO", meaning "Prisoner of War".

The witness Z.LJ. had been kept in the camps in Zagreb, Pula and Split until he was exchanged on Debeli brijeg by the end of May 1993.

None of his possessions were returned to him.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: 1. Police authorities of Croatia

EVIDENCE: The records on hearing of the witness Z.LJ. filed in the Committee documentation under No. 76/94.

VI-034

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishing of camps

PLACE AND TIME: Gospic, a prison, September 1 - December 20, 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On September 1, the Croatian military authorities arrested the witness N.T., a paramedic, who was completely guiltless, 58 years old at the time, in the street of Gospic and kept him first in the Gospic prison, and then in Smiljane and Rijeka, whereafter he was again returned to Gospic and exchanged as "a prisoner of war" on December 20, 1991. .

He was brutally tortured in prison, beaten up and physically mistreated and therefore suffered lasting effects on his health for which he has been undergoing a medical treatment ever since his exchange and the ensuing arrival in Serbia.
Throughout the whole period of imprisonment he was never subjected to any interrogation or investigation and never received any decision, indicement or any other document by the Croatian authorities.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: 1. Ivica Markovic, Warden of the Gospic prison
2. Ante Super, born in Novi, Deputy Warden of the Gospic prison
3. "Conjar", name unknown, a forwarding agent from Gospic,

participated in the arrest of the witness.

EVIDENCE: Records on hearing of the witness N.T. dated July 7, 1994 and filed in the Committee documentation under No. 283/94-10, including the medical record.

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VI-035

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishing of camps

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, Pofalic, April - May, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On her return home, the witness was intercepted by a Moslem patrol. The three members of the partol, wearing uniforms with "lilies", asked for her papers. When she gave them the papers, they said she was a "Chetnikusha" and then took her to a house in Pofalic. She was put in a shed where she found a thirteen-year old girl whose first name she can only remember. There were other girls kept in another room, but she could only hear their voices.

The first one to rape her was Bajramovic, and then seven more Moslems did the same. It repeatedly occurred during the following month which she spent in prison. In addition, she was beaten and on one occasion hit with a rifle butt whereby her eye was injured and her sight damaged by approximately 90%.

Besides her, the thriteen-year old girl with whom she shared the shed was raped as well. When she asked why they did not leave the girl alone, they replied that the two belonged to a filthy people and that they - the Serbs - should be distroyed.

She got pregnant and tried to have an abortion in the Sarajevo hospital on Kosevo brdo where dr. Abdulah Nagasi told her that he would perform the abortion if she agreed to tell the press that she had been raped by Serbs, which she refused.

She did not manage to leave Sarajevo until November 1992.

By the end of November she gave birth to a prematurely born baby in Belgrade.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: 1. Ismet Bajramovic, called "Celo"
2. "Alibaba"
3. "Dzemo"
4. "Ari" and other Moslems.

EVIDENCE: Records on hearing of the witness before an investigative judge of the District Court of Pancevo dated June 6, 1994, filed in the Committee documentation under No. 382/94, alongside with the hospital records of the Gynecology and Obstetrician Clinic of Belgrade.

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VI-036

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishing of camps

PLACE AND TIME: Duvno (Tomislavgrad), June - October 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In June, the Croatian police arrested all the males from the village of Rascani near Duvno and put them in the Duvno High School building. During the day-time they were taken to work and forced to perform hard physical labour.

During the night-time they were tortured. For instance, the witness M.V. had electric wires tied to his ears and fingers and the electricity switched on. His whole body was shaking, some of his muscles were contracting and he eventually would lose consciousness. He was compelled to stand in attention in front of the picture of Ante Pavelic, which hung on the wall.

The witness was exchanged on October 30, 1992 and has been living in Serbia as a refugee ever since.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: 1. Ivan Kristo, called "Dugonjce" form the village of Tipanic, near Duvno, 2. Mate Beljan from Duvno,
3. Ante, called "Antisa" from Duvno,
4. Romic, former policeman of Duvno PD,
5. Landeka, section head in Duvno PD,
6. Banovic, Chief of Police,
7. Bagic.

EVIDENCE: Records on hearing of the witness M.V. filed in the Committee documentation under No. 340/94-6 and of Obren Vazic under No. 340/94-8.

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VI-037

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishing of camps

PLACE AND TIME: Suho Polje, Virovitica, November 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On November 13, 1991 three uniformed persons in camouflage uniforms burst into the house of the witness G.K. and after they had cut off the telephone line, they ordered him to get ready and go with them. He was put on a truck where another sevenSerbs form his and nearby villages were crammed later and kept in the Slavonia beer house for a couple of days and after that exchanged in Klisa.

Since then, the witness has been living as a refugee.

Following his arrest, his house was looted and torn down.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: 1. Harmont from Suho Polje, the Commune of Virovitica.

EVIDENCE: Record on hearing of the witness G.K. filed in the Committee documentation under No. 340/94-7.

VI-038

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishing of camps

PLACE AND TIME: Konjic, the camp of Musala, 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Mojevic family from the village Slajevic, the Commune of Trnovo, was taken to the camp of Musala. It consisted of four old men and two old women: Jovan Mojevic (90), Slavko Mojevic (66), Marija Mojevic (Slavko's wife), Ilinka Mojevic, Dusanka Mojevic and Sava Mojevic, as well as Novo Mojevic (45).

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: 1. Edo Zilic, camp warden
2. Ibro Macic, shift commander

EVIDENCE: Records on hearing of the witness V.V. dated July 29, 1994 filed in the Committee documentation under No. 331/94.

VII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property

YU/SC 780-92/OC-4/S

VII-035

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities without any military purpose.

PLACE AND TIME: Drvenik, island in the municipality of Trogir, during 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness heard and his five friends and relatives, all Serbs from Belgrade, bought pieces of land in 1982 and built houses on them. They had good relations with local Croats until the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) won the elections in 1990.

On May 13, 1990, the witness's house was broken into, household objects were thrown around, but nothing was taken away. A rifle bullet was placed on a visible spot. The witness understood this as a warning. After the celebration of HDZ's electoral victory, windows on all Serb-owned houses were broken. Although the witness submitted a complaint to the president of the municipality of Trogir and a report to the police, neither these perpetrators nor those from May 1991 were ever found. The witness's house was mined and completely demolished. The value of the house was DEM 70,000 and of the household objects about DEM 30,000.

Later on, the houses owned by other Serbs from Belgrade were mined and destroyed.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Ante (Nikola) Lucin,
2. Ivan Drazic, called "Frle",

both HDZ (Croatian Democratic Union) activists from Drvenik.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by the witnesses filed with the Committee under No. 78/94.

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YU/SC 780-92/OC-4/S

VII-036

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities without any military purpose.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Donje selo, near Konjic, May 20-21, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In this village, Moslem and Croat soldiers burnt down houses owned by the following Serbs: Jovo Arnautovic, Pero Cecez, Milan Cecez, Milorad Savic, Obren Cecez, Lazar Cecez, etc.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Sefko Niksic, police commander,
2. Jasmin Guska,
3. Zvonimir Belsa - Nono.

EVIDENCE: Records on witness hearing filed with the Committee under No. 221/4-3.

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YU/SC 780-92/OC-4/S

VII-037

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities without any military purpose.

PLACE AND TIME: Citluk, Divoselo and Pocitelj, near Gospic, September 11-17, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the "Medak Pocket" war operations were over, Latin, Dmitrovic, Petti, Sokec, Puljko and Bojicic continued to burn houses in Citluk, Divoselo and Pocitelj. After that, the group comprising Zoric, Laslo, Sokec, Pastulovic and Lovric mined housing and other facilities in these villages with tank mines and expiosives, and thus demolished and destroyed over 100 Serb-owned family houses.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Sinisa Latin, born in 1968 in Rijeka,
2. Boris Dmitrovic, born in 1969 in Rijeka,
3. Misko Petti, lieutenant in the Croatian Army, aged about 32, born in Senj,
4. Ivan Sokec, born in 1965,
5. Drago Puljak, born in 1972 in Ogulin,
6. Luka Barisic, born in 1964 in Bihac,
7. Rok Zoric, called "Bjelivuk",
8. Laslo Elijas, born in 1970 in Hungary, had served as parachutist in Hungarian Army,
9. Irfan Pastulovic, born in 1962 in Rijeka, and
10. Jaro Lovric, born in 1969 in Travnik.

EVIDENCE: Criminal records of the Regional Court in Knin, filed with the Committee under No. 328/94.

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VIII. Devastation of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

VIII-027

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME: Livno, May-June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Memorial Ossuary in the chapel in Livno, where the remains of local Serbs murdered by the ustashi in World War II had been buried, was mined and the chapel was burnt.

Soldiers of Croatian Defense Forces (HOS) took the skulls from the ossuary ruins and fixed them on hoods of their cars which they drove around Livno.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Ante Gotovina, chief commander of Croatian Defense Council in Livno,
2. Mirko Bakovic, president of the municipality of Livno.

EVIDENCE: Records on witness M.I. hearing before the investigating judge of the Regional Court in Valjevo, filed with the Committee under No. 205/7-94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

VIII-028

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME: Kopaci, near Gorazde, early September, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Soldiers of Moslem armed formations burnt the church of St. George, known as "donja Sopotnica" in Kopaci. It is a cultural-historical monument of the Serbian people, built in 1446 by Herzeg Stjepan. In the period from 1529-1531 it housed the first Serbian printing shop of church books written in Cyrillic script. The parish home attached to the church has also been destroyed, as well as all objects and furniture.

The church was first looted and then burnt.

At the same time, the Serbian Orthodox cemetary just behind the church was demolished, 108 tombstones were destroyed, tombs were demolished, graves and coffins with the remains were open.

EVIDENCE:

1. Ismet Kulovic, called "Njemacka" (Germany), from Gorazde, his mother's name is Njamka.

2. Meho Drljevic, from Kopaci by birth, has a flat in Gorazde.

EVIDENCE: Photo-documentation and drawings prepared by the Committee and filed in the Committee documentation under No. 193/94, documentation of the Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Visegrad Kt.12/94 and documentation of the Serbian Orthodox Church filed with the Committee under No. 370/94-5.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

VIII-029

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME: Jabuka, the municipality of Gorazde, December 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the village of Jabuka, there was a monument to Serbian warriors from Jabuka and nearby villages who had been killed in World War I.

The massive monument has been partly damaged and the plate with the names broken.

At the same time, 10 tombstones in the Orthodox cemetery in Jabuka were torn down and demolished.__

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Amer (Sefik) Kamenica, born in 1971 in Gorazde, from Gorazde,
2. Mesa Redzovic, from Gorazde,
3. Jasko Islamovic, from Gorazde,
4. Saud Pozder, from Gorazde,

all soldiers of Moslem armed units.

EVIDENCE: Documentation and drawings filed with the Committee under No. 370/94-6 and records of the Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Visegrad Kt.13/94.

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IX. Ethnic cleansing

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-072

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Primosten, 1991.

RIEF DESCRIPTION: The interrogated witnesses - a married couple - lived for a number of years at Primosten where they had built a house. They were both employed. When the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) won the elections in Croatia, they were both transferred to less-paid jobs. People began avoiding them and their children and started looking upon them with disdain for being Serbs. Their Croatian neighbours kept causing problems, telephoned them by day and at night, made threats, and let them hear over the telephone the sharpening of knives, Ustashi songs and told them that they must leave Primosten because they were Serbs. They sought protection from the Ministry of the Interior at Sibenik, but no protection was extended to them. They eventually moved out of Primosten leaving their house and all their possessions behind. After their departure, the facade of the house was drilled all over with bullets, then ransacked and set on fire so that now only the bare walls of the house remain.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: The top-ranking government officials at Primosten and at Sibenik.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies by the witnesses who were heard by the Investigating Judge are filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under case No. 79/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-073

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Bradina, May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Two months prior to the attack on Bradina, which was launched on May 25, 1992, witness N. G.left by car, like he did every morning, for his place of work but was stopped by armed Muslims who ordered him to turn his vehicle round and return to where he had come from and not to go back to work any more nor to try by any means to pass by that road.

Something similar to this happened to N.G.'s wife who had also been working at Konjic.

The village of Bradina, previously inhabited almost exclusively by Serbs, was surrounded by the Croatian Armed Force (HOS) and by Muslim forces which prevented the Serbs from leaving Bradina for no less than two months.

The locals entered into negotiations with the Muslims and an agreement was reached. But the accord notwithstanding, strong Muslim-Croatian forces launched an attack on Bradina at around noon on May 25. They put all Serbs to death without any exception including even old men. Milan Kuljanin, aged about 75, was killed that way after having been tortured and battered.

On the following day, May 26, they ordered the Serbs who had surrendered to line up in front of a coffee-house in the village centre and made women and children stand on one side and men on another. They proceeded to kick the men, batter them with rifle butts, with different truncheons, planks and other objects. This lasted about an hour. They then ordered the men to hand over watches, bracelets and other valuables as well as documents which they burned immediately. Before getting on a lorry which was to take them to a detention camp at Celebici, they had to pass between two ranks of armed Muslims and Croats who punched them as they walked.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: 1) Redzo Baletic from the village of Bale, aged around 40.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by witness N.G. filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under case No. 260/94, along with those by N.V. (221/4-1) and by P.G. (380/94).

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-074

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Konjic, May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness P.G. had been living at Konjic from 1965 and worked as a medical specialist at the Public Health Home. In early May the attitude toward the Serbs at Konjic became intolerable.

The head of the Public Health Home, Dr. Jusufbegovic told witness P.G. and other Serbs working at the Home that they were his hostages and that in case anything happened to them, meaning the Muslims, the Serbs would perish on the rebound.

When on May 7, 1992, he came back home from work, witness P.G. established that his three-room apartment area 90 sq. m. had been broken into and that Muslim Bajra Dzajic had moved in; Dzajic's sons were members of the notorious Mitke's team which all the Serbs feared. While witness P.G. was away at work with his wife, Dzajic broke into his fully appointed apartment and moved in. Witness P.G. was disallowed from entering the apartment and from taking some belongings out of it. As a result, witness P.G. was forced to abandon his home and all his possessions, another house area 85 sq.m. at Jablanica Lake, two garages and two motor-cars, an "Audi" and a "Yugo". He left behind a library comprising 1,500 volumes, a piano, a collection of paintings - all possessions worth no less than half a million DEM.

At present, witness P.G. is living with his family - his wife and two children - as a refugee in a rented apartment.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ahmed Jusufbegovic, physician and Head of the Public Health Home at Konjic.
2. Bajro Dzajic from Konjic.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by witness P.G. and his wife, both heard by the Investigating Judge of the District Court in Belgrade, filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 380/94.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-075

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Zukici near Konjic, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: There were five Serb houses in this village with a mainly Muslim population. Under pressure from the Muslims and the Croats, the Serbs had to move out. Only Jelenko Djordjevic, who was killed at a later date, and Andja, Sofija and Mara Djordjevic stayed on.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1) Redzo Balic
2) Elvedin Rizvanovic, alias Elvo
3) Mehmed Rizvic alias Alija
4) Osman Karic alias Boca, and others.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by witness R.V. filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 236/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S
IX-076

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME:Zagreb, March 1990 - November 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Following the HDZ's victory in the elections, the situation in Zagreb changed completely: there was a great hue and cry against everything Yugoslav and Serb. The town witnessed the emergence of graffiti like "Serbs out", "No Entry for Dogs and Serbs" (this writing was found in the subway at Vrapce), "No entry for Serbs" (in many shop windows), "Long Live Ante Pavelic" or only the acronym ZAP. On sale in town were black T-shirts with the markings of the black ustashi legion (which fought together with the Germans at Leningrad in WWII), stickers with well-known ustashi symbols, casettes and records with ustashi songs, stickers with derisive comments on the Serbs.

At the telecommunications plant "Nikola Tesla", where witness J.B. used to work, 420 workers out of a total of 5,300 belonged to the Serb nationality.The climate at this factory soon became unbearable for the Serbs. The Serbs' working duties and discipline were tightened and a rigorous control was imposed. Each absence was linked to the current developments, i.e. war clashes, and innuendos were made that they spent weekends fighting on the Serb side. When the son of Ana Vojtisek, a Croat, perished as a member of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG), the Croat women working at the electrical plant with witness J.B., sought to lynch their female Serb co-workers.

In the wake of such pressures and threats, workers belonging to the Serb nationality started leaving the factory on a massive scale. When witness J.B. was also forced to give in notice, the personnel service official told her that she was the fiftieth Serb woman to leave.

At residential buildings in Zagreb guard duty was organized at the entrances so as to inspect and register any person entering or leaving the buildings. Each and every visitor had to report to the guard on coming and on leaving, including even the tenants. Although there were just several bombings of non-civilian targets, they often raised the alarm concerning an alleged bombing. Lists were drawn up of those who refused to go to the bomb shelters. They were declared fifth columnists.

Due to such an atmosphere and persistent pressures, witness J.B. had to flee Zagreb and is currently living with her family as a refugee in Serbia.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

At the factory "Nikola Tesla":

1) Zdravko Balenovic, assistant general manager,
2) Josip Djuzel, engineer, electric plant chief,
3) Stipe Marin, foreman at the electric plant,
4) Pero Cindric, foreman at the trial station.

EVIDENCE: Minutes on the hearing of witness J.B. dated July 3, 1994 filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under case No. 283/94-5.
YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S
IX-077

IX-77

DDESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Rijeka, May 20, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The interrogated witness S. V. lived in Rijeka for 15 years and worked at the shipyards. He had a two-room apartment and a family.

On May 20, 1992, witness S. V. left for work, like he did every day, and while waiting for the bus to arrive at Franje Supila Street a military police patrol comprising 4 or 5 uniformed military policemen appeared. They asked him whether he is a Bosnian and when he replied that he was born in Bosnia they ordered him into the vehicle and without asking to see his identity documents they took him direct to the harbour in Rijeka and made him board the passenger ship "Osijek". The ship remained in the harbour for a whole day until around 8:00 p.m.

They meanwhile made several persons originating from Bosnia-Herzegovina,mainly Serbs and a smaller number of Muslims, board the ship. According to witness S.V.'s assessment, around 800 Serbs and Muslims were made to get on that ship, people who had, like the witness himself, been rounded up by the police in the town and in its surroundings. The witness asked one of the military policemen who stood guard by the ship why there were brought there and where would they go and was told that Franjo Tudjman and Alija Izetbegovic had agreed to have all the military conscripts born in B-H and residing in Rijeka,irrespective of whether they had Croatian citizenship or not, surrender to the military authorities of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The following morning the ship arrived in the Split harbour. They got on buses waiting for them and were taken to Mostar where they arrived around 16:00 hrs. on May 21. It was only then that they collected identity documents and other documents which they never returned to witness S.V. The Muslims separated all the Serbs from the rest - according to witness S.V. there were around 200 Serbs - and took them to some faculty at Mostar. They ordered the Serbs to take off all their clothes and when the latter did so, they lined them up, their faces against a wall.They started battering them with their truncheons and some rubber hammers, calling them chetniks. This lasted two days and two nights and they had to remain standing by the wall stark naked all the time.

Two or three Serbs fell to the ground dead as a result of the beating. They were then all taken to the detention camps for the Serbs.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. The most responsible leaders of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE: Minutes on the hearing of witness S.V. dated July 2, 1994 filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes and Humanity and International Law under No. 283/94-4. YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-078

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

IX-78

PLACE AND TIME: Vodice, June - December 1991.

RIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness B.M. who worked as a help in the kitchen of a hotel at Vodice was, along with other Serbs, totally insulated at her place of work subsequent to the HDZ's victory in the elections. The Serbs were avoided by everyone and in June 1991 hotel manager Stipe Loncar told them: "You are in for trouble. You Serbs had better not come to work any more and had better leave this place". After this warning, the frightened Serbs dared no longer come to work.

The village of Dragisic near Vodice where witness B.M. used to live was surrounded by uniformed Croats in September 1991. Serb children then stopped going to school at the nearby village of Cista Mala. In those days even the Serb Orthodox church was shelled. JNA members protected local Serbs at the village of Dragisici, but when the military withdrew the Serb houses were devastated and razed to the ground.

Witness B. M.'s house, which had been fully appointed, went up in flames. The house had previously been ransacked, the cattle and valuables taken away, so that the witness lost goods estimated to have been worth around DEM 1 million.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Stipe Loncar, hotel manager, the "Punta" at Vodice, et al.

EVIDENCE: Minutes on the hearing of witness B.M. filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 283/94-7.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-079

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Bjelovar, 1990 - 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: As a specialist in occupational medicine, witness M.M. worked as a member of the Disability Committee at Bjelovar from 1978 to July 28, 1992 when the manager told him not to come to work anymore and to find himself another job. In those days also other Serbs who had lived and worked at Bjelovar were given notice on a massive scale.

From the HDZ's victory in the 1990 elections onwards, witness M.M. was daily subjected to various kinds of harassment for being a Serb, he received anonymous telephone calls, threats, insults and was boycotted and insulated at his place of work. He was called a chetnik. He was charged with stealing sanitary supplies and medicaments and with sending them to chetniks, even though he had no access to those supplies as a member of the disability committee. Following his father's death in August 1991, the Croatian authorities unlawfully deprived.him of his father's apartment and falsely accused witness M.M. of opening fire from that apartment as a sniper.

Seeing no other way out, witness M.M. fled Bjelovar and is currently living as a refugee.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Filip Sijic, Director of the Pension and Disability Insurance Area Service at Bjelovar, who was the witness' superior, and the top-ranking authorities at Bjelovar.

EVIDENCE: Minutes on the hearing of witness M.M. by the Investigating Judge of the Communal Court at Indjija filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 197/4-94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S
IX-080

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Bjelovar, 1990 - 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was a respectable citizen and expert at Bjelovar, and as such he held the following political and business offices: President of the Commune, President of the Communal Executive Council, Vice-President of the Management Board of the "Cesma" Wood Industry.

Subsequent to HDZ's victory in the 1990 elections, the witness like all Serbs holding leadership positions were systematically replaced, dismissed, harassed, persecuted over the phone, insulted, threatened, etc. As a result, the witness was forced to invoke his illness and to retire.

On September 8, 1991 around 22.15 hours, three armed persons in National Guard uniforms broke into the witness' house by force, knocking down the entrance. They demanded from the witness to come along for they had arrested him. However, since they had no warrant, the witness offered resistance. In return, they applied force, beat him with the butt of a "Kalashnikov" on his loins and dragged him on to the street with the intention of pushing him by force into the parked car in which sat the fourth ZNG member. The witness escaped thanks to the arrival of an Interior Ministry patrol which intervened on seeing that the witness was offering resistance. The witness was taken into custody by the Minstry of the Interior where he was detained for another day when he was released without any further explanation. During the above attack, both the witness and his wife were subjected to severe beating and their clothes were torn.

Nobody wished to give an explanation to the witness on that score from the authorities and the police at Bjelovar, nor would they extend protection which is why he had to flee Croatia and come to Yugoslavia.

The witness found out from his friends later on that he was bound to be killed that night like it happened to a Radonjic from Bjelovar.

Upon his departure from Bjelovar, the witness' house was drilled with bullets, an explosive device was thrown on the yard fence, and another explosive device demolished his cottage at Jabuceta Vinogradi. Yet another explosive device was laid in the house of the witness' father-in-law at the village of Gudovac near Bjelovar; the house was demolished and totally destroyed as well as his father-in-law's tomb.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. "Tandara" and other members of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG),
2. Top-ranking authorities at Bjelovar.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by witness given to the Investigating Judge of the Communal Court at Indjija under No. Kr.6/94 , filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 197/4/94.
YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-081

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IX-81

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Vrsa near Zadar in 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Twenty years ago witness I.C. built a house at his native Vrsa near Zadar. Witness I.C. is currently living in Belgrade as a retired military officer.

On April 21, 1992, witness I.C.'s house was first broken into and ransacked and a month later mined and severely ruined.

The house was completely furnished and fitted with requisite appliances, covered an area of 11 x 10 metres; adjacent to it was an auxiliary building area 4 x 3 metres which was also wiped out on that occasion. The insurance agency which had issued a policy for the house evaluated the house and put its price at a total of DEM 1,878,227,i.e. the building - DEM 1,034,300, fixtures and fittings - DEM 429,627, land plot with a garden - DEM 316,300 and equipment and home appliances in the house - DEM 98,000.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ante Kuktovic from Vrsa who mined the house.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by witness I.C. to the Investigating Judge of the District Court in Belgrade under case No. 1734/93 filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 21/93.

REMARK: Amendment to form VII-006.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-082

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Konjic, 1992 - 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: As President of the Exchange Commission Jasna Dzumhur received money from Serbs for entering their names on the list of persons to be exchanged.

Thus she placed witness R.V.'s family on the list of persons due to be exchanged on April 15, 1993 for DEM 100.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Jasna Dzumhur, President of the Exchange Commission at Konjic.

EVIDENCE: Minutes on the hearing of witness R.V. by the Investigating Judge of the District Court in Belgrade on case No. Kri.801/94 filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 236/94.

YU/SC 780/92/DOC-4/S

IX-083

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Livno and its surroundings, 1991 - 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Following HDZ's victory in the elections the persecution of Serbs began from Livno and its surroundings.

Houses were searched and valuables taken away, and such raids were often repeated. The Serbs were asked: when will you move out.

The Serbs were systematically arrested and taken to the police station where they were interrogated on account of allegations that they possessed weaponry or because of their relatives' absence. Initially, they were detained for several days,but several days after their release they were invariably summoned for the same reason and detained again. When they were not beaten up, they were shown those who had been covered in blood and wounded.

At night Serb houses were shot at.

Serbs were intercepted and ill-treated in the streets. The Serbs who had jobs were systematically sacked.

Individuals went missing, and their bodies were later on recovered in the vicinity.

The Serbs were eventually forced to apply for exchange of their own free will. Thus they abandoned their houses and estates, and were only able to take along the barest necessities.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Muhamed Ibrahimovic, prison warden at the elementary school "Ivan Goran Kovacic",
2. Jozo Peric, prison warden at the building formerly belonging to the Secretariat of the Interior,
3. Jozo Djuric, Investigating Judge at the Secretariat of the Interior at Livno.

EVIDENCE: Minutes on the hearing of ten witnesses filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under case No. 205/94.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-084

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Zukici near Konjic on July 14, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: There were only five Serb households at the village of Zukici.

As witness R. Dj. was released from the detention camp, she came home and the following day her house was surrounded by Muslim soldiers led by Redza Balic who rang the door bell and when she answered it, he pointed his rifle at her as soon as he saw her and shot her in the right-hand part of her thorax inflicting a shrapnel wound through the right-hand lobe of her lungs. Witness R. Dj. fell down and believing her to be dead, Balic entered the house, set things on fire, ran out,called his friends and said: "Let's move on". The fire blazed up and the flames soon spread around. When he reached witness R. Dj., her clothes had already caught fire but having come round she somehow managed to extricate herself, came to the fountain and put the fire out. She sustained heavy burns all over her body. The house had been burnt down.

Since the above event, she has undergone two surgeries and her discharge list noted that her shoulder blade had been fractured along with the tenth and the fourth ribs.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Redzo Balic from Zukici and other members of the Muslim armed forces.

EVIDENCE: Minutes on the hearing of witness R. Dj. dated June 24, 1994 by the Investigating Judge filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 221/4-94-4 along with relevant medical documentation.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-085

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Visoko, August 1992 - May 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness B.C. was detained by some soldiers wearing "lily"-marked uniforms. They searched the apartment and found nothing. They then took him to prison where he was put up in a room with some 60 other men, all of them civilians belonging to the Serb nationality.

He was beaten every day in the course of the first few days subsequent to his detention and when he fainted they would splash some water on his face to make him come round. They demanded from him to hand over his weapons which he did not have and told him: "What kind of a Serb are you when you don't possess at least three rifles?" He was made to do forced labour in the town and on the frontline for nine months after which time he was exchanged.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Asim Hamzic,
2. Mirsad Halilovic, alias "Mrco",
3. Zijad Valjevac who worked as a teacher at Visoko before the war,
4. Samir Smajlovic, alias "Domac",
5. Cengic,
6. Cikota,
7. Dizdar,
8. Esno, a waiter, all of them from Visoko.

EVIDENCE: Minutes on the hearing of witness B.C. by the Investigating Judge of the Basic Court at Herceg-Novi drawn up on July 16, 1994 and filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 295/2-94-6.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-086

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Livno, 1992 - 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The interrogated witness M.I. was arrested three times, for the first time on May 9, 1992, then on June 26, 1992 and on August 8, 1992 when a general raid was mounted and when all the Serbs were arrested regardless of their gender and age including children, women and old men.

After that, witness M.I. had to report at a certain time every day to the police for no less than 9 months. Having been fired, he lived off meagre savings which had not been taken away from him.

The President of the Commune demanded from witness M.I. to sign a document renouncing his apartment as a requirement he had to meet before he could be exchanged which he was in July 1993. He sold valuables from his apartment for a negligible sum of DEM 350.

Witness M.I. had a cottage area 120 sq.m. which was 6 km away from Livno at the village of Zabrisce; the cottage was first looted and then demolished.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mirko Bakovic, President of the Commune in Livno.

EVIDENCE: Minutes on the hearing of witness M.I. filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 205/7-94.

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YU/SC 780/92/DOC-4/S

IX-087

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Obarak, commune of Gorazde, May 22, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Muslim armed formations launched an attack around 19.45 hrs. on the Serb village Obarak which local Serbs had largely fled.

On that occasion the Muslim armed formations set on fire all Serb houses in the village and entering the children's room in Milan Spajic's house proceeded to shoot dead his wife Mila Spajic nee Droca (1957), a mother of two, and set alight her body and the house.

DINDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Celjo Izudina, alias "Beli" from Gorazde,
2. Celjo Sbahudin, alias "Crni" from Gorazde,
3. Murica Zivojevic, from Gorazde,
4. Nemsa Ramovic from Gorazde, all members of the Muslim armed formations.

EVIDENCE: Act of the Basic Public Prosecutor in Visegrad Kt. 14/94 filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 370/94-7.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-088

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Sisak on January 7, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness P.Z. who used to work as a cleaner at "Auto-promet" in Sisak saw on her return from work on Orthodox Christmas,January 7, that a light was on in her house and noticed an inscription on the entrance reading: "Don't enter, chetniks, or you'll all be butchered". Things in the house were all thrown around and overturned, and most valuables had been taken away.

Three days later,she was detained for three days at Sisak and during that time she was not given anything to eat or drink. Subsequent to that, she was transferred to a detention camp where she remained until April 27, 1992 when she was exchanged. Currently living as a refugee.

DINDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Vlado Furlan, ZNG official.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by witness P.Z. entered in the minutes dated July 2, 1994 and filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 205/94-5.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-089

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Zenica and its surroundings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:: On June 5, strong Muslim forces launched an assault on the villages inhabited purely or largely by Serbs in the vicinity of Zenica - on Janicki vrh, Drivusa, Raspotocje, Perin Han, Gornja Vraca, Mutnica and Lokve. A large number of Serbs perished in the attack and the Serbs from the nearby villages demanded that the assault be stopped, which the Muslims agreed to on the condition that all men from the mentioned Serb villages rally at a certain place for the Muslim forces to verify that there were no military and para-military formations in those villages; the Muslims assured the Serbs that they wouldn't harm them in any way, which was a set-up.

The Serbs from the above-mentioned villages rallied at certain points, and the Muslim army, on the pretext of taking them to sign certain statements, escorted all those citizens to the penitentiary-reformatory Zenica where a wing had been vacated and adapted to serve as a detention camp for the Serbs;the inmates who had been living in that reformatory by that date and who were Muslims by nationality were released, clad in uniforms and assigned to different units.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Kelestura, born in the village of Gornja Vraca,
2. Firadj Sisic, commander,
3. Beslo Mujcin, military police commander at Zenica
4. Mirsad Strika, judge at the Higher Military Court at Zenica.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by witness B.M. filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 283/94-9.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-090

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Nova Gradiska, 1991 - 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness V.M. lived with his family in Nova Gradiska for 30 years and had a job there, too.

On October 20, 1991 at around 23.45 hrs. a bomb was thrown on witness B.N.'s house which damaged the facade, smashed the window panes, destroyed the panelings and damaged parts of furniture. The Police undertook an enquiry and pledged to trace down those responsible, but they have never established who was to blame. Asked by witness V.N. about it, they replied that the bomb had been thrown because the owner was a Serb and that he was told to flee Gradiska since his life was under threat there. After this incident, the attitude of witness V.N.'s neighbours of Croat nationality toward him and his family changed, namely they all avoided him, he started receiving threats over the phone, and sometimes even the phone line was cut off. The police took him twice to the Ministry of the Interior for informative talks and then let him go.

Under the above circumstances, witness V.M. saw only one way out and escaped to Serbia in March 1992.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivica (father's name Josip) Abijanac from Zapolje near Nova Gradiska,
2. Vinko Ruskan, from Zapolje, who threw a bomb on the witness' house.

EVIDENCE: Minutes on the hearing of witness V.M. by the Investigating Judge of the District Court in Belgrade under case Kri.1013/94. filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 298/1-94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-091

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Travnik, 1992 - 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness D. Lj. was born and lived at Travnik. When JNA left Travnik members of HOS and the green berets began making rounds of Serb houses and executing searches. They normally did this at night. Whoever opposed them was battered. They took away whatever caught their fancy.

On June 21, 1992 they threw two bombs into the house of witness D. Lj. who sustained injuries as a result. The police was informed, they made an enquiry but the perpetrators were never found. The witness was taken to hospital but the physician on duty, Dr. Mirsad Granov, declined to administer aid to the woman who was a Serb by nationality.

In September 1992, the Muslim police came to her place and told her that she had to leave the house which consisted of two two-room apartments, both in her ownership, to make room for Muslim refugees.

She was given a flatlet, but as the harassment continued, she fled to the Serb-held territory in May 1994 and is currently living at a collective centre at Ljubija.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mirsad Tolic,
2. Meho Suljagic,
3. Mustafa Grabus,
4.-5. Rijad Grabus and his son, members of the green berets,
6. Dr. Mirsad Granov, physician at the Travnik hospital.

EVIDENCE. Testimony by witness D.Lj. filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and INternational Law under No. 339/94-23.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-092

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Gorazde, prison at the quarter Mahala in May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: At No. 1 Ksenije Tanaskovic Str. members of the Muslim armed formations entered Misa Jevdjovic's house, plundered it and set it alight, while they took Misa Jevdjovic and his son to a prison in the quarter Mahala where they shot them dead.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Abdulaselan Sijcic, alias "Pelen", private caterer, born in 1952 at Gorazde, father's name Sadik,
2. Memsudin Rascic, alias "Memsa", owner of an amusement arcade, son of Ibrahim and Hasa,
3. Samir Terovic, alias "Tera", from Gorazde,
4. Admir Klovo, alias "Tajfun", from Gorazde, of father Sulejman,
5. Sakib Islamagic, alias "Kime", from Gorazde,
6. Ibrahim Imsirevic, from Gorazde.

EVIDENCE: Act of the Basic Public Prosecutor at Visegrad Kt.9/94, a copy of which is filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 370/94-2.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-093

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Travnik, June - December 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the Democratic Action Party (SDA) and the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) came to power in Travnik, the medical personnel at the Travnik local hospital declined to administer aid to Serbs at this hospital.

Gynecologists at this hospital no longer were willing to examine Serb women.

The stranded Serb patients who had been receiving hospital treatment went missing overnight. One of the patients called Marinko who had come from Bugojno, was taken out of the hospital dead, even though his health status did not seem to be life-threatening. The witness, a medical technician himself, suspects that the physicians had put a number of patients of Serb nationality to death with medicaments.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Osman Dervisevic,
2. Zijad Dervisevic,
3. Muhamed Smajlovic,
4. Mujo Bajramovic,
5. Martin Udovcic, professor, HDZ President.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by the above witness filed with the committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 205/94-11.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-094

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Tuzla, 1992 - 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Serb apartments at Tuzla were subjected to daily searches. All Serbs were called chetniks, were insulted and humiliated in public. They received threats that they would be killed and were told that all of them would be wiped out and would not be allowed to go on living with them at Tuzla.

Witness C.B.'s husband was arrested several times but she invariably managed to find large sums of money, put up bail for him and set him free.

Witness C.B. worked at the saltworks and was fired for being a Serb.

As the reign of terror against the Serbs was mounting, the witness had to leave Tuzla in April 1994 and after walking for four days crossed over to the Serb-held territory where she is presently living at a collective centre.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zvonko Gasi, police superintendent at Travnik,
2. Martin Udovcic, professor at Travnik, HDZ President.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by witness C.B. filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 339/94-24.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-095

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Medje, a village near Srebrenica, May - August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On May 16, 1992 the commander of a Muslim armed formation, Beketic, came to the Serb village of Medje and, promising to the villagers that nothing would happen to them and that they could go on living and working in peace, he seized all their weapons and came again to the village on July 15, 1992 in the company of armed members of his unit and, on that occasion, killed:

1. Cvijetin Gagic, alias "Mato" , of father Srecko,
2. Velimir Simeunovic, of father Petar,
3. Radojka Simeunovic, of husband Velimir,
4. Milojko Gagic,
5. Milovan Gagic,
6. Ljubica Gagic, of husband Milovan,
7. Milena Gagic, of husband Milan,
8. Danica Gagic, of husband Djordje,
9. Milovan Andric, of father Sava,
10. Mladjen Subotic, of father Simeun,
11. Ilinka Subotic, of husband Milisav,
12. Manojlo Subotic,
13. Milena Subotic, wife of Manojlo,
14. Vidoje Subotic, of father Drago,
15. Andja Gagic, wife of Miladin,
16. Petar Gagic,
17. Petrija Andric, and
18. Radivoje Subotic, all from the village of Medja.

Individuals were put behind the bars after they were transported by lorries from Medja to Srebrenica where they were locked up in the rooms of the former territorial defence HQs, subjected to torture and abuse, and then slaughtered; their bodies were exchanged on August 13.

At the same time, Serb houses in this village were looted, cattle driven away and the houses and auxiliary buildings owned by the following set alight and destroyed:

in the hamlet of Karan: Velimir Simeunovic, Mladjen Subotic, Manojlo Subotic, Vidoje Subotic, Milenko SUbotic, Cvijetin Gagic, Djordje Gagic, Milovan Gagic, Dragan gagic, Milenko Gagic,Petar Gagic, Vojislav Andric and Milovan Andric;

in the hamlet of Radacevic:Pera Vasic, Ljeposava Vasic, Stanisa Vasic, Stevan Golic, Boza Golic, Jova Todorovic, Radisav Gligic, Todor Todorovic, Nedja Jovanovic, Milenko Jovanovic, Milan Jovanovic, Jevdja Jovanovic, Zivko Jovanovic, Cvjetin Jovanovic, Draga Jovanovic, Jova Jovanovic, Dragan Jovanovic and Radoje Vasic;

in the hamlet of Valtovic: Zivan Trifunovic, Milenko Trifunovic, Vlada Lukic, Steva Lukic, Mara Lukic, Vinka Lukic, Radisav Lukic, Zivko Lukic and Milan Lukic; in the

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hamlet of Crni Vrh: Radomir Djuric, Vojislav Djuric, Radivoj Jezdic, Krsta Petrovic, Petar Jovicic and Milka Petrovic.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of the Muslim armed formations under the command of Nedzad Bektic, former JNA lieutenant, born at Karadzici, commune of Srebrenica to father Rama and mother Zelja, a Muslim.

EVIDENCE: Documentation filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 371/94-2 and with the Basic Court at Zvornik under No. Ki.78/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-096

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, April 30,1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness S.B. was in the street when he was approached by members of the Croatian Defence Council (HVO) who asked to see his identity card. As they were inspecting his identity card,some HOS members in black uniforms came by and asked the HVO members whether the witness and others were Serbs, and this being the case, the HOS members ordered them to put their hands up and to follow them. They caught several more Serbs which they had found in the town, and took them to the premises of the Ljubljanska banka. Having established that all five were Serbs, they cursed their chetnik mother,put the barrels of their guns in their mouths,kicked them and beat them on their various body parts telling them that they had stayed on in Mostar in order to spy. They took them to the cellar of a Kragujevac restaurant which served as a HOS point; all HOS members there wore black uniforms and had iron crosses around their necks and swastikas on the sleeves of their uniforms. They battered them once more there.They took them to the Main Post Office building in Mostar, another point for men in black uniforms who beat them once more as well while showing them around to passers-by as chetniks-snipers whom they had caught.

On having arrested witness S.B. they took away from him, beside his identity documents, DEM 1,000 which he had with him, a wrist watch, his wedding ring and a necklace he wore around his neck.

After that, witness S.B. was taken to a detention camp.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Pero Zelenika, high-ranking police officer,
2. Sergej Demovic, official of HOS.

EVIDENCE: Minutes on the hearing of witness S.B. by the Investigating Judge of the Basic Court in Herceg Novi under case No. Kri. 111/94 drawn up on July 8, 1994 and filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 295/2-94-1.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-097

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Veliki Gubar near Livno, May 1992 - July 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Serb population at the village of Veliki Grubar, where 350 citizens of Serb nationality used to live, was systematically pressurized by the Croats ever since May 1992 to leave that region so that it might become an ethnically pure Croat area.

Houses and auxiliary buildings were burnt down and mined, apartments were broken into and movables and valuables looted. Serbs were often arrested and detained for several days without being guilty, individuals were taken to unidentified destinations never to return and, presumably, were killed. This is how Manojlo Radeta and his wife Vesna who had gone missing disappeared. There were murders as well. Thus Milena Laganin was killed at her own doorstep while her husband Dejan was in prison.

Fifty tractors, as well as motor-cars and lorries were seized from local Serbs.

Witness S.A. was put behind bars five times and he spent a month in prison. They regularly claimed him at his home at night and took him to the military jail at Livno, demanding invariably from witness S.A. to see his weapons and making threats but did not subject him to beating. During his stay in prison he was not given any food.

Upon the approval of the Croatian authorities, witness S.A. left his village in an UNPROFOR vehicle on July 26, 1993 and has since been living as a refugee in Serbia.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Huso Jandric, from Veliki Gubar, who set the witness' stable on fire,
2. Omar Jandric, Professor, Commander of the Livno Police Station, who set on fire the largest number of Serb houses at Veliki Gubar,
3. Ibrahimovic from Podrinje, former JNA officer, superintendent of the Military Police at Livno.

EVIDENCE: Minutes on the hearing of witness S.A. by the Investigating Judge on August 8, 1994 filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 340/94-4.

YU/SC 780/92/DOC-4/S

IX-098

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Progosevo, Olovo, August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On August 6, members of the Muslim armed forces laid siege to the village of Progosevo, burst into Serb houses - there were some 20 of them in that village - and ordered all Sebs to abandon their houses and leave the village within half an hour without permitting them to take anything along.

The villagers had to cover on foot the way to Sokolac in the territory of the Republic of Srpska which took them two days.

According to witness S.V., all Serb houses in this village had first been looted, the cattle was driven away and the houses then burnt to the ground.

As a result, witness S.V., currently living as a refugee in Serbia, was left without his house area 102 sq.m., a cowshed and a sheep pen, a motor-car make "Skoda", a cauldron for boiling brandy, a power mower, a sewing machine, a TV set, a radio set, an electric stove, a deep freezer and other home appliances. He was also left without 35 sheep, a cow, a horse, 2 hogs, 15 hens 10 beehives, 3 hectares of arable land and 0.5 hectare of wood.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Hamdo Pasalic from Olovo, a shopkeeper before the war,
2. Rasim Adzabdic, of father Zehrid from Olovo,
3. Rasim Hasanovic, of father Begica from Gajin,
4. Avdo Begirmedzic, of father Muja from Olovo, a mining engineer,
5. "Kigen" from Kozjak.

EVIDENCE: Minutes on the hearing of witness S.V. by the Investigating Judge of the District Court in Belgrade filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 340/94-5.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-4/S

IX-099

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Karlovac, January 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: While on the eve of the New year 1992, a 100% war disabled Serb M.S., an educator and a civilian victim of the Second World War, was in hospital in Karlovac, his wife Marica died. After her funeral, his apartment at No. 14 L. Musickog Str. remained vacant for a while. In January 1992 in collusion with the Karlovac communal authorities, Ivan Bicanic broke into it and squatted there to be followed by Ivan Sabljak and eventually Jozo Pavlic. When Bicanic moved in, the lock was changed and an inscription put on the door reading "MUP".

Witness M.S. approached the competent communal and other authorities of Croatia requesting to have his apartment and his belongings in it returned to him. His request went unanswered. Thus, on June 3, 1993, the Commission for the temporary use of apartments belonging to the Karlovac commune addressed a letter to him which, among other, stated: "... the above-mentioned Commission has settled the family of an exile at No. 14 L. Musickog Str. When the Vance-Owen Peace Plan is executed with the assistance of UNPROFOR and the exiles start returning to their villages, it will also be possible to put on the agenda the (moving out of) exiles from socially-owned apartments... Until then, and with full respect for the high degree of your disability, may I ask for your understanding and patience...".

Apart from giving his apartment to another person, witness M.S. has also been threatened - by unidentified individuals - with slaughter and liquidation.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivan Benic, President of the Commune of Karlovac,
2. Ivan Bicanic,
3. Ivan Sabljak,
4. Jozo Pavlic,
5. Karlovac parish priest.

EVIDENCE: 1) Letters addressed by M.S. to the Karlovac Communal Assembly and to other competent authorities of the Republic of Croatia; 2) Conclusion of the Grievances and Complaints Commission of the Karlovac Communal Assembly dated March 17, 1994; 3) Press reports in Croatia on the "Case S" ("Vjesnik", SDU of 15.12.1993 and other magazines); 4) Documentation on S.M.' s disability and his health status in general, all filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 375/94.

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YU/SC 780/92/DOC-4/S

IX-100

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: The Medak Pocket near Gospic, from September 9 - 13, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Bobetko, as a Chief of the Croatian Army HQs, ordered the launching of the "scorched earth" combat operation so as to capture the Medak Pocket region which had formed part of a UNPA; approved the plan for that operation under which units of the Serb Army of Krajina and the civilian population in the villages of Divoselo, Pocitelj and Citluk were to be encircled, members of the Serb Army of Krajina and the civilian population in that area destroyed, and the villages burnt down and devastated and thus wiped out. All this was done by the units of the Croatian Army according to plan from September 9 - 13, 1993, and in carrying it out the members of the Croatian army units executed and massacred over 100 captured soldiers and civilians, and Bobetko proceeded to award prizes and certificates of merit to a number of persons for their outstanding service in the course of that operation.

Mercep, as the commander of a special unit of the Republic of Croatia's Interior Ministry which took part in the "Medak Pocket" operation; Norc, as the commander of the 9th Motorized Guard Brigade of the Croatian Army which was the main executing unit of this operation; Krasnici, as the Chief of Staff of that unit; Canic, Skrinjaric, Prazic, Dosen and Karic, as members of the staff of the same unit, devised a plan on how to carry out Bobetko's orders and directly managed the operation issuing concrete orders to subordinated units so as to execute the given task which entailed murdering the captured soldiers and civilians, as well as looting, setting fire to and devastating the villages of Divoselo, Citluk and Pocitelj, so that by such activities they brought about the total wiping out of the above villages and the killing and massacring of over 100 captured soldiers and civilians, including:

1. Milko Bjegovic, born in 1947,
2. Djuro Vujanovic, born in 1918,
3. Momcilo Vujanovic, born in 1936,
4. Dragan Ilic, born in 1971,
5. Dmitar Jovic, born in 1938,
6. Mara Jovic, born in 1939,
7. Dragomir Klajic, born in 1966,
8. Djuro, Tome, Krajnovic, born in 1907,
9. Milica Krajnovic, born in 1921,
10. Pera Krajnovic, born in 1907,
11. Stana Krajnovic, born in 1936,
12. Dusan Ljubojevic, born in 1962,
13. Danica Obradovic, born in 1935,
14. Nikola Popovic, born in 1949,
15. Dusan Potkonjak, born in 1959,
16. Janko Potkonjak, born in 1931,

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17. Marko Potkonjak, born in 1939,
18. Vlado Radakovic, born in 1938,
19 Mile Raicevic, born in 1962,
20. Sava Raicevic, born in 1930,
21. Zoran Raseta, born in 1970,
22. Ilija Raseta, born in 1967,
23. Slavko Surla, born in 1957,
24. Uzelac Djuro, alias Kusa, aged around 60
25. Branko Alagic,
26. Dane Bibic,
27. Milan Budimir,
28. Mirko Gruic,
29 Stevo Vignjevic,
30. Branko Vujnovic,
31. Nikola, Djure Vujnovic,
32. Nikola Jovana Vujnevic,
33. Nikola, S. Vujnovic,
34. Zeljko Kledja,
35. Stanko Destic,
36. Nikola Dimic,
37. Nikola Durakovic,
38. Jure Ivezic,
39. Ljiljana Jelaca,
40. Nikola Jerkovic,
41. Zdravko Klicov,
42. Dane Krivokuca,
43. Dusko Maricic,
44. Marko Matijevic,
45. Dusan Miljus,
46. Nemanja Mrkic,
47. Milorad pavkovic,
48. Dragan Pavlica,
49. Marija Petkovic,
50. Nikola Popovic,
51. Djordje Potkonjak,
52. Petar Pocuca,
53. Djoko Prodanovic,
54. Jovo Raseta,
55. Sedlan Ilija,
56. Mirko Sovilj,
57. Nikola Stojisavljevic,
58. Stevo Surla,
59. Luka Izic,
60. Trsnjic Dersimir,
61. Bosiljka Bjekovic, born in 1919,

62. Gojko Bjegovic, born in 1907,
63. Momcilo Vunovic, born in 1933,
64. Djuro Vujnovic, born in 1927,
65. Milan Vujnovic,
66. Stevo Vujnovic, born in 1922,
67. Milos Jovancevic, born in 1924,
68. Velimir Krivosija,
69. Milan Matic, 70. Dusan Ljubojevic, born in 1919,
71. Boja Vujnovic, born in 1908,
72. Andja Jovic, born in 1933,
73. Djuro Krajnovic, 1928,
74. Stefica Krajnovic, born in 1928,
75. Ljubica Krickovic, born in 1929,
76. Sara Krickovic, born in 1922,
77. Nikola Matic, born in 1923,
78. Jela Peric, born in 1921,
79. Boja Pjevac, born in 1925,
80. Stevo Pjevac, born in 1925,
81. Anka Rajicevic, born in 1938,
82. Nika Rajicevic, born in 1933,
83. Mileva Raicevic, born in 1931,

and another 20 unidentified and missing persons.

As a commander of a reconnaissance-sabotage company, Krmpotic directly executed the order issued and drawn up by the Command of the 9th Motorized Guard Brigade, and in carrying it out, ordered the demolition of all residential and other buildings in the village of Citluk, the looting of civilian property and the killing of over 40 unarmed persons.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Janko Bobetko, ZNG General, Commander of the Main Staff of the Croatian army,

2. Tomislav Mercep, Major-General, Commander of the Special Unit of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia,

3. Mirko Norc, lieutenant, Commander of the 9th Motorized Guard Brigade "The Wolves of Lika", aged around 30, born at Sinj,

4. Agim Krasnici, lieutenant, chief of staff of the same unit,

5. Bice Canic, Croatian Army lieutenant, aged around 65 years,

6. Stef Skrinjaric, captain, commander of the so- called 1st combat brigade aged around 50, born at Licki Novi,

7. Stevo Prazic, first lieutenant,

8. Ante Dosen, first lieutenant in the chain of command of the 9th Motorized Guard Brigade, aged around 40 years, born at the village Brusan near Karlobag,

9. Miki Karic, captain, aged around 35 years, all persons from item 4 to 9 belonging to the command of the 9th Motorized Guard Brigade,

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10. Josip Krmpotic, first lieutenant, commander of the reconnaissance-sabotage company in the 9th Motorized Guard Brigade born in 1960 at Gospic.

EVIDENCE: Evidence contained in the act of the District Court in Knin Ki-90/94 filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 328/94.

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YU/SC 780/92/DOC-4/S

IX-101

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME. Citluk near Gospic, September 11, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The perpetrators, who were on September 11 between 12.30 and 15.30 hrs hidden in the course of the Medak Pocket operation at the cemetery at Citluk near Gospic, intercepted unarmed civilians who had hidden themselves in the forest at Debela Glava from which place they had been driven away by a special unit of the Ministry of the Interior. When the perpetrators spotted those persons pulling out from the forest, they opened fire from small infantry arms wounding and killing over 30 such unarmed persons. Tilder, the commander of the group, ordered the killing of all wounded persons and Tilder, Poplasen, Sokec, Dimitrovic, Lovric, Barisic and Drlek shot a bullet through the heads of no fewer than 12 wounded persons, while Sadiku, Lovric, Petti, Djenanovic and Vrgnjicek slaughtered the rest, and Poplasen and Sadiku gouged out the victims' eyes and took the eyes as a trophy, and Petti and Kresimir cut off noses and took those noses as a trophy and seized any valuables that the killed may have had along with money, cuting off fingers to take off rings and extracting gold teeth from the victims' jaws.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Misko Petti, HV lieutenant, aged around 32, born at Senj,
2. Marijan Kuslan, sergeant at the HV HQs, born in 1974 at Perusic,
3. Ivica Jurkovic, HV captain, born in 1969 at Perusic,
4. Dane Sop, HV lieutenant, born in 1964 at Kosinj,
5. Toni Stilinovic, HV lieutenant, born in 1971 in Gospic,
6. Jandro Grgoric, HV sergeant major,born in 1967 at Kosinje,
7. Mladen Vrgincek, sergeant at the HV HQs and sergeant of the reconnaissance-sabotage company of the 9th Motorized Guard Unit,
8. Safet Sadiku,
9. Jaro Lovric, born in 1969 in Travnik,
10. Drago Puljak, born in 1972 at Ogulin,
11. Luka Barisic, born in 1964 in Bihac,
12. Kresa Kresimir, HV sergeant-major, born in 1959 in Senj,
13. Nenad Jelusic, HV sergeant, born in 1969 at Kraljevica,
14. Niko Poplasen
15. Nikola Grgoric, born in 1967 in Kosinje,
16. Franjo Grgoric, born in 1965 at Kosinje
17. Joso Brlek, born in 1970 in Rijeka, 18. Ivan Sokec, born in 1965,
19. Boris Dmitrovic, born in 1969 in Rijeka,
20. Brica Djenanovic, HV sergeant, born in 1974 at Bruse,
21. Rok Zaric alias "Bjeli vuk" (White Wolf)

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22. Milan Rajic,alias "Okac",bornin 1965 in Rijeka

23. Laslo Elijas, born in 1970 in Hungary, was a parachutist in the Hungarian Army,

24. Harmut Lange, aged around 27, born in Berlin, Germany,

25. Rik Grawert, aged around 27, born in Den Helder, Holland,

26. Raymond Van Der Linden, aged around 25 born in Roosen Daal, Holland,

27. Mark Molenaar, aged around 24, born in Amsterdam, Holland,

28. Edwin Hoovens, aged around 26, born in Venlo, Holland,

29. Martin de Porres, aged around 33, born in Ambon, Indonesia, was a sergeant in the Dutch Army, graduate theologist living in Armen, Holland as a monk,

30. Johannes Tilder, lieutenant, deputy commander of the reconnaissance-sabotage company of the 9th Motorized Guard Brigade, born in Ankhuisen, Holland,

31. Andre van der Aart, aged around 29, born in Lissen, Holland,

32. Joost Van Dijk, aged around 26, born in Den Bosch, Holland, served as a professional in the Dutch Army for 4 years,

33. Tom Chittum, aged around 46, born at Whoopaki Lake, US, took part in the Viet Nham war.

EVIDENCE: The act of the Knin District Court filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law under No. 328/94.

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ANNEX I

LIST OF THE CAMPS FOR SERBS

This is only a partial list which includes camps mentioned in this Report and earlier reports submitted to the United Nations.

1.CAMPS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

1. Babine, a village near Tomislavgrad
2. Banovici, the railway station building
3. Bihac, the central prison (district prison)
4. Bihac, the premises of the air club
5. Bihac, the stadium of the "Jedinstvo" football club
6. Bradina, elementary school
7. Breza
8. Brod (Bosanski), settlement on the Sava river
9. Brod (Bosanski), Secondary-school center
10. Brod (Bosanski), Tulek
11. Brod (Bosanski), the football stadium
12. Brcko, Boderiste, "Interplet" plant
13. Brcko, Bosanska Bjela, cooperative center and prune drier
14. Brcko, Boce, local community premises
15. Brcko, Gornji Zovik, building material warehouse
16. Brcko, Gornji Rahic, cooperative center
17. Brcko, Donji Rahic, private houses
18. Brcko, Maoca, poultry farm
19. Brcko, Palanka, local community reading room
20. Brcko, Rasljani, storage
21. Brcko, Ulice, elementary school
22. Bugojno, the house of the murdered Serb Relja Lukic
23. Bugojno, the "Slavko Rodic" factory
24. Buna
25. Busovaca
26. Butrovic Polje
27. Visoko, the "Ahmet Fetahagic" army barracks
28. Visoko, the basement of the investigating prison
29. Vitkovice, the prison
30. Vlasko
31. Gabela near Capljina
32. Gorazde
33. Gorazde, Kopaci, the silo
34. Gornja Tramosnjica
35. Gradacac, "Kula" prison
36. Grude
37. Derventa, former YPA center
38. Derventa, camp in the Polje silo

39. Derventa, Poljari, elementary school "Vuk Karadzic"
40. Derventa, Rabic, underground premises of the military warehouse
41. Dretelj near Capljina 42. Duvno (Tomislavgrad), the police prison
43. Duvno (Tomislavgrad), the central heating station
44. Duvno (Tomislavgrad), a private prison in Suica
45. Duvno (Tomislavgrad), the village of Rascani
46. Duvno (Tomislavgrad), the village of Stepanici
47. Duvno (Tomislavgrad), the secondary school centre
48. Djeverusa
49. Zepca, a cement storehouse
50. Zivinice, "Metalac" stadium
51. Zenica, the prison
52. Zenica, the "Internacional" Hotel
53. Zenica, the "Mihajlo Pupin" school
54. Igman, the "Igman" Hotel - the atomic shelter
55. Igman, the "Mraziste" Hotel
56. Jajce, the old fortress
57. Kladanj, the village of Stupari - a camp located in the elementary school
58. Konjic, the prison in the police department
59. Konjic, the "Treci mart" elementary school
60. Konjic, the "Musala" sports centre
61. Listica
62. Livno, the "Ivan Goran Kovacic" elementary school
63. Livno, the police department and the police garage
64. Livno, the old town fortress
65. Lukavac
66. Ljubuski, the HVO military-investigating prison
67. Ljubuski, the old prison, HOS prison
68. Ljubuski, Lipno selo
69. Maglaj, the dressing room of the "Natron" football club
70. Matijevici
71. Mostar, the military health centre
72. Mostar, the HOS prison, the military hospital
73. Mostar, the Machine Engineering Faculty
74. Mostar, the "4. Juli" local community
75. Mostar, the Law School - a collective centre for Serbs
76. Mostar, Rodoc, the heliodrome
77. Mostar, the Northern Camp
78. Mostar, Celovina, Santiceva Street - the former District Prison
79. Nescak
80. Orasje, the football stadium
81. Orasje, a school
82. Odzak, Donja Mahala
83. Odzak, the elementary school
84. Odzak, the "Stolit" enterprise

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85. Odzak, the Novi Grad village
86. Pazaric, "Krupa", the former JNA warehouse
87. Sarajevo, Alipasino Polje - a private prison
88. Sarajevo, Alipasino Polje, cellar on the ZAVNOBIH square
89. Sarajevo, the "Alipasino polje" central heating station
90. Sarajevo, the "Alipasino polje" local community
91. Sarajevo, an atomic shelter in Dobrinja 3
92. Sarajevo, Buca Potok
93. Sarajevo, the "Viktor Bubanj" barracks, now "Ramiz Salcin"
94. Sarajevo, a garage near the "Privredna banka-Sarajevo" 95. Sarajevo, the basement treasury of the "Privredna banka- Sarajevo"
96. Sarajevo, the "Zetra" Centre
97. Sarajevo, Dobrinja 2, the basement of the "Masinopromet" enterprise, Oktobarske revolucije St.
98. Sarajevo, Dobrinja
99. Sarajevo, the railway station
100. Sarajevo, the women's prison
101. Sarajevo, the prison at Stup
102. Sarajevo, the building of the Bank and the Social Accounting Service - Cengic villa
103. Sarajevo, the "Strela" restaurant
104. Sarajevo, a camp in the "Slobodan Vukotic" school in Blagoja Parovic Street, Novo Sarajevo
105. Sarajevo, the Meteorological Institute at Bjelave
106. Sarajevo, "Ciglana", Djure Djakovica Street
107. Sarajevo, Neboder 2, at "Pera Kosaric" Square
108. Sarajevo, the "Pavle Goranin" elementary school
109. Sarajevo, the "Andrija Raso" elementary school
110. Sarajevo, the "1. Maj" elementary school
111. Sarajevo, the police station at Kosevo Brdo
112. Sarajevo, the police station at Bjelave
113. Sarajevo, the detention centre for minors at Pofalici
114. Sarajevo, the "Mojmilo" local community
115. Sarajevo, the "25. maj" warehouse in Svrakino selo
116. Sarajevo, the "Kosevo" stadium
117. Sarajevo, the "FAMOS" football stadium in Hrasnica
118. Sarajevo, the "Mladen Stojanovic" students' residence, in Radiceva St.
119. Sarajevo, the Technical School, Vojvoda Putnik St.
120. Sarajevo, the "Kosevo" hospital tunnel
121. Sarajevo, the Velisici Ciglane tunnel
122. Sarajevo, FIS, 3 JNA Street
123. Sarajevo, the central prison
124. Sarajevo, "Sipad", Dzemala Bijedica Street
125. Sarajevo, the School for Retarded Children "Vladimir Nazor"
126. Sarajevo, the "Aleksa Santic" school
127. Svinjarina near Mostar, a private house

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128.Srebrenica, a prison between the buildings of the police department and the court building
129.Srebrenica, the police department prison
130.Srnica near Gradacac
131.Tarcin, the silo
132.Travnik
133.Trestenica near Banovici, the elementary school
134.Trnovo, the building of the police department
135.Tuzla, the military prison in the "Husinjska buna" barracks
136.Tuzla, the camp
137.Tuzla, Kozlovac
138.Tuzla, Pozarnica
139.Tuzla, the Workers' University
140.Tuzla, the Mining Institute
141.Tuzla, the "Tusanj" stadium
142.Tuzla, the Stari Tusanj tunnel
143.Tuzla, Cerik 144.Hadzici, the Cultural Centre in the village of Pazarici
145.Hrasnica, the Cultural Centre
146.Hrasnica, the building of the former hotel for singles "Famos"
147.Hrasnica, the "Famos" settlement
148.Hrasnica, the so called "Garaze"
149.Hrasnica, the elementary school
150.Cerska
151.Capljina, the "Mirko Popara" barracks in Grabovina
152.Celebici near Konjic

2.CAMPS IN CROATIA

1. Bjelovar
2. Vinkovci
3. Gospic, the Smiljane camp
4. Gospic, the District Prison
5. Grubisno polje, the "Bilogora" Hotel
6. Daruvar
7. Dubrovnik, "Excelsior", the military police headquarters
8. Dubrovnik, the District Prison
9. Dubrovnik,the "Zagreb" Hotel at Lapad, the headquarters of the military police
10. Zadar, Borik
11. Zagreb, Vlaska St., Police Station
12. Zagreb, Gajeva Str. former military investigation prison
13. Zagreb, "Marsal Tito" barracks
14. Zagreb, Kerestinac
15. Zagreb, Kuniscak
16. Zagreb, Petrinjska St.
17. Zagreb, Selska St. 92, former YPA barracks
18. Zagreb, Trstenik

19. Zagreb, Cernomerec
20. Imotski
21. Karlovac
22. Lepoglava, correctional center
23. Lipik
24. Marino Selo, Ribarska koliba
25. Metkovic, prison
26. Metkovic, tobacco factory, cellar
27. Nasice
28. Nova Gradiska, Police prison
29. Nova Gradiska, prison in the military barracks
30. Nova Gradiska, cellar of the gymnasium
31. Novska
32. Ogulin
33. Osijek
34. Pakrac, cellar of the storehouse
35. Ploce
36. Podravska Slatina
37. Pula, Katarina
38. Rijeka, Cijotina St. 29, garrison prison
39. Rijeka, "Via Roma" , Zrtava fasizma St.
40. Sinj, former YPA barracks "I Split Partisan Detachment"
41. Sisak, refinery building
42. Sisak, police station 43. Slavonski Samac
44. Solin, Bilice
45. Split, Katalinica brijeg
46. Split, Lora
47. Sibenik

.3.CAMPS IN SLOVENIA

1. Dob pri Marni, Correctional center
2. Dol pri Hrastniku, Rudnik
3. Drvograd
4. Zidani Most, improvised prison in the hunting lodge
5. Zidani Most, prison
6. Ljubljana
7. Ljubljana, Povsetova St.
8. Koper, prison
9. Koper, police station
10. Kranj, fair hall
11. Maribor
12. Murska Sobota
13. Radovljica, barracks in the sports center

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14.Ribnica, monastery of St.Frantisek
15.Cerknica

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ANNEX II

INFORMATION ON FOREIGN MERCENARIES PARTICIPATING IN THE WAR ON THE TERRITORY OF FORMER SFRY

I PARTICIPANTS IN THE CROATIAN ARMY OPERATIONS AT "MEDAK POCKET"

1. Rick Grauwert: Born in Den Helder, the Netherlands, age about 27, finished the Royal Military School in the Netherlands. As a professional soldier he had served in the Dutch Army in the rank of sergeant. Towards the end of 1991 he was hired as a mercenary by the Croatian Army and stationed in Perusic. He was one of the mercenaries in the Croatian Army who committed war crimes against the Serb civilians and the wounded in the Medak Pocket. He was demobilized from the Croatian Army allegedly under the pressure from the West, whereafter he tried to obtain a Croatian citizenship. Having failed to do that, he has returned to Holland and is currently working as a truck driver in his hometown.

2. Raymond Van der Linden: Born in Roosen Dal, the Netherlands, age about 35. Towards the end of 1991 he was hired as a mercenary in the Croatian Army and stationed in Perusic. He was one of the perpetrators of war crimes against the Serb civilians and the wounded in the Medak Pocket. For some time he was a member of HOS and after that he joined the 104th HVO Brigade and took part in war operations in the region of Bosanska Posavina. After he had been wounded, he was cured in a hospital in Zagreb. He acquired a Croatian citizenship and is living now in Gospic with his wife Tanja from Velika Gorica.

3. Andre Van der Aart: Born in Lissen, the Netherlands, age about 29. He used to be a member of the Dutch contingent of UNO forces in Lebanon in the rank of corporal. Towards the end of 1991 he was hired as a mercenary in the Croatian Army and stationed in Perusic. He was one of the perpetrators of war crimes against the Serb civilians and the wounded in the Medak Pocket. He is currently living in his hometown in Holland.

4. Mark Molenaar: Born in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, age about 24. He used to serve in the Dutch contingent of NATO forces stationed at the Seedorf base in Germany. Towards the end of 1991 he was hired as a mercenary by the Croatian Army and stationed in Perusic. He was one of the perpetrators of war crimes against the Serb civilians and the wounded in the Medak Pocket. Following demobilization, he returned to Holland. 5. Edwin Hoovens: Born in Vendlo, the Netherlands, age about 26. Used to be a truck driver in the Dutch Army. Towards the end of 1991 he was hired as a mercenary by the Croatian Army and stationed in Perusic. He was one of the perpetrators of war crimes against the Serb civilians and the wounded in the Medak Pocket. He was wounded while he was a member of the Croatian Army. He had returned to Holland wherefrom he allegedly left for Israel and is currently working in a kibutz.

6. Martin de Porres: Born in Ambon, Indonesia, age about 33, used to be a sergeant in the Dutch Army. Formerly a student of theology. Towards the end of 1991 he was hired as a mercenary in the Croatian Army and stationed in Perusic. He was one of the perpetrators of war crimes against

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the Serb civilians and the wounded in the Medak Pocket. After he had been demobilized, he returned to Holland and is allegedly now a monk in Arrnem.

7. Joost van Dijk: Born in Den Boch, the Netherlands, age about 26. Used to be a professional soldier in the Dutch Army for 4 years, specializes in mines and explosives. Towards the end of 1991 he was hired as a mercenary in the Croatian Army and stationed in Perusic. He was one of the perpetrators of war crimes against the Serb civilians and the wounded in the Medak Pocket. Upon demobilization, he returned to Holland. He had been treated for alcohol addiction and is at present allegedly in Kazakhstan as a volunteer.

8. Tom Chitum: Born in Whoopaki Lake, USA, age about 46, fought in Vietnam as a member of the US Army. Towards the end of 1991 he was hired as a mercenary in the Croatian Army and stationed in Perusic. He was one of the perpetrators of war crimes against the Serb civilians and the wounded in the Medak Pocket. He abandoned the Croatian Army following the leave he had been granted in 1993.

10. Ellijas Laslo: Born in Hungary, served in the parachute regiment of the Hungarian Army. As a mercenary for the Croatian Army, he joined HOS and then the 104th HVO Brigade and participated in the fighting in Bosanska Posavina. He was one of the perpetrators of war crimes against the Serb civilians and the wounded in the Medak Pocket.

11. Johannes Tilder: Born on October 25, 1963 in Enkhuzen, the Netherlands. Attended the Royal Military School in Holland, served as an officer in the Dutch Army, graduated from the Special Military School, where he completed a reconnaisance and parachute course. He was a member of the Dutch Battalion of NATO in Germany, the Seedorf base. He stayed in Germany from 1985 to 1990 when he joined the French Foreign Legion. He left the Legion by the end of 1990 and returned to Holland. Towards the end of 1991 he was hired as a mercenary by the Croatian Army via a branch organization of "Croatian Relief" in Holland. His engagement as a mercenery for the Croatian Army was mediated by "Nederlandse Werk Gemenschap" organization, together with a pro-fascit party "Centrum Democraten". He arrived in Croatia on November 22, 1991. He was given his first instructions by the Ministry of Defence where he was received by Jure Martinovic. Thereafter, he was placed at the disposal of the Croatian Army in Gospic where he reported to the then Commander of Military Police, Tihomir Oreskovic. He held the Croatian Army rank of lieutenant, deputy commander of the reconnaisance and sabotage detachment of the 9th Guard Mechanized Brigade. He was one of the perpetrators of war crimes against the Serb civilians and the wounded in the Medak Pocket. Killed?

II OTHER MERCENARIES IN THE CROATIAN ARMY

12. Bart Velt: Born in Haarlem, the Netherlands, age about 30. Used to be a radio operator in the Dutch Army contingent attached to the UNO forces in Sinai. Towards the end of 1991 he was hired as a mercenary in the Croatian Army and stationed in Perusic. After demobilization he returned to Holland and is currently working in his hometown.

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13. Johannes Stelling: Born in Drachten, the Netherlands, age about 28, hired as a mercenary for the Croatian Army by the beginning of 1992. Served as a reconnaisance officer in the Croatian Army. Following demobilization, he stayed for some time in Herzegovina and Livno. By the end of 1992 he returned to Holland and is now living in his hometown.

14. Ronald Geurts: Born in Utrecht, the Netherlands, age about 27, served in the Dutch Army. By the end of 1991 he joined the Croatian Army and was stationed in the army barracks in Perusic, allegedly as a journalist. He did some shooting with a video camera and sent his reports to the Dutch Television via Zagreb. In the spring of 1994 he was working in a restaurant in Maksimir, Zagreb.

15. Peter van Eekeren: A citizen of Holland. By the end of 1991 he was hired as a mercenary for the Croatian Army and acted as an instructor in Jastrebarsko. He also sent reports to the Dutch Television.

16. Mustafa N., called "Africa", originally from Sudan, reportedly attended the Maritime College in Rijeka. Served with the Croatian Army as an interpreter for Johannes Tilder and also as an instructor in the Croatian Army brigade. Allegedly he is currently employed as an interpreter for the European Community Mission in Ogulin.

17. An Englishman, unidentified, hired for the Croatian Army in the First Brigade in Samobor.

18. A Canadian, undientified, hired for the Croatian Army as a colonel in the area of Zadar.

19. Henk Joling: A citizen of Holland, married to a Croat woman residing in Holland. Owns a small export-import company in Zagreb. Served as an intermediary between the Croatian Ministry of Defence and the Dutch mercenaries seeking engagement by the Croatian Army. III MERCENARIES IN THE SO-CALLED INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE

20. The so-called "International Brigade" was established in Zagreb at the beginning of war and consisted of foreign mercenaries and foreigners of the Croat origin. There were many Germans from the former GDR, Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, Austrians, etc. in the Brigade. Most of its operations were carried out in Slavonia, in the vicinity of Osijek. Allegedly, the commander of the Brigade was a captain Hans, the citizen of Germany.

IV MERCENARIES IN THE CROATIAN ARMY WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE OPERATIONS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE SO-CALLED BiH IN THE REGION OF BOSANSKA POSAVINA

21. Uslisti (Aleksandrovic) Sergei: Born on July 18, 1963 in Omskaya District, former USSR. Used to be a member of the 101st HVO brigade which took part in the operations in Bosanska Posavina.

22. Trishin (Borisovic) Aleksei: Born on July 6, 1964 in Novi Sibirsk, former USSR. Used to be a member of the 101st HVO brigade which took part in the operations in Bosanska Posavina.

23. Wolfgand Niedereuger, a citizen of Austria, used to be hired for the Croat army in the so-called BiH, a fact published in the Austrian press.

24. Krup Stefan, a citizen of Austria from Korushka, participated in the Croat army operations near Mostar.

V FOREIGN MERCENARIES ON THE SIDE OF CROAT FORCES IN HERZEGOVINA, FORMER BIH

25. On July 20, 1992, an unidentified German citizen was one of the perpetrators of the murder of Milena Laganjin, a Serb woman, in the camp established for Serbs at the school "Ivan Goran Kovacic" in Livno.

26. At the beginning of 1992, a number of mercenaries were attached to the Croat forces in Livno from Germany, England, Spain and Argentina. Also noticed among them was a black man. They all wore uniforms with the RH insignia (Republic of Croatia).

VI FOREIGN MERCENARIES IN THE SO-CALLED BIH, MEMBERS OF MOSLEM MILITARY FORCES AND CROAT MILITARY FORCES

a) In mid-September 1992, between Tesanj and Teslic, a group of 43 mercenaries, mujaheddin, mainly from Saudi Arabia, took part in the operations against the army of the Republic of Srpska on the side of Moslem military forces. The following persons were identified:

27. Abu Isak, commander of the group, born in Mecca,
28. Abu Xerib, deputy commander of the group, born in Mecca, 29. Seih Abu Sulejman, in charge of religious matters.

The above mentioned mercenaries crossed the Austrian-Slovenian border by the beginning of August 1992 and a few days later they crossed the border of Croatia. In Kamensko, they received a certificate from imam Sefik Omerbasic which stated that they had been dispatched to BiH for investigating the possibilities for delivering humanitarian aid. Films and photographs showing the heads of decapitated Serbs were found on some of them.

b) The following persons fought on the Derventa front on the side of military forces of the former BiH:

30. An unidentified Arab,
31. Venzhou Zhejiang, Chinese, a citizen of France,
32. Abid Abu Safijahsi, a citizen of Jordan, used to have a permanent foreigner's residence in Derventa.

c) In Hrasnica:

33. Naser N., a citizen of Bahrein, in collusion with a group of foreigners, organized the procurement and delivery of arms to the warehouses in Pazaric and Hrasnica. This deal was supported by "Mesihat" from Zagreb.

A special unit was stationed in the region of Hrasnica, under the name of "Black Swans", composed of mercenaries - professionals from the USA, France, Italy and elsewhere.

d) The following person fought on the side of the military forces of the so-called BiH in the broader area of Prijedor:

34. Ostruk Mahmut, a citizen of Turkey.

e) About 30 Turkish citizens, together with the members of the territorial defence of the so-called BiH, participated in the attack on Ilijas and Cakrcici. Among them were allegedly about twenty Turkish women whose duty was to strengthen their morals.

f) The below mentioned foreign mercenaries who fought on the side of the miitary forces of the so-called BiH were treated in the Zenica hospital:

35. Ibu Raha, a citizen of Saudi Arabia
36. Shaker Al Sharif, a citizen of Syria
37. Abu Falah, a citizen of Egypt
38. Abu Amin, a citizen of Egypt
39. Ijas Medini, a citizen of Saudi Arabia
40. Abu El Zubeir, a citizen of Saudi Arabia
41. Abdurahman Abu Sarahudin, a citizen of Saudi Arabia
42. Twelve unidentified citizens of Islamic countries.

g) Around thrity foreign mercenaries - Italians, Germans, Frenchmen and others - were accommodated in the Buna bungalows, the property of Aluminum Works from Mostar. h) Unidentified citizens of Germany, Great Britain and the USA were members of HOS in the region of Capljina.

i) Mercenaries, members of HOS, at the infamous camp for Serbs in Dretelj.

43. Joe N., a citizen of the USA, posing as a journalist, spoke no Serbian, age about 48, about 180 cm tall, slim, with brown hair,participated in the rape of Serb women in the camp for Serbs in Dretelj.

A few Poles and Germans were members of Croat military forces in the so-called BiH in Dretelj.

VII

By the beginning of September 1992, 250 mujaheddin ("holy warriors of Jihad") arrived in the so-called BiH from Turkey, Iran, Bahrein and Qatar. They were accommodated in the building of

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the Pensioners' Home in Babina rijeka near Zenica and in Kakanj. Their transfer to the former BiH had been arranged by Muhamed Cengic, Vice Prime Minister of the Government of the so-called BiH.

VIII

Mercenaries from the French Foreign Legion and other foreign citizens were members of the so-called "Frankopan" battalion established and trained in Kumrovec near Zagreb. They fought in Herzegovina, the region of Mostar. The sole purpose of this detachment was to carry out sabotage and terrorist actions on the territory of the Republic of Srpska, with the motto "No prisoners".

IX

Mercenaries from the French Foreign Legion and other foreign citizens were members of the so-called 4th independent battalion of the Croatian Army under the name of "Zrinski". They had also been prepared and trained in Kumrovec near Zagreb. For a time they were operating in the broader area of Tomislavgrad (Duvno).